

## BULGAR RETREAT BECOMES A ROUT; ARMY IS CRUSHED

Servants At One Point  
Three Miles From Bul-  
garian Frontier

## MARCH ON PRILEP

Allied Forces Are 25 Miles  
From Enemy Base And  
Advancing Rapidly

## VARDAR CROSSED

Bulgarians Go To Pieces  
And Units Surrender  
As A Whole

(French Wireless)  
Lyons, September 25.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—The Bulgarian retreat is changing into a rout and it is a great victory which the Allied armies under the command of General Franchet D'Esperey are attaining.

The sudden advance in the center on the Vardar, which now amounts to 65 kilometers in one week, obliged the enemy to retreat on a front of 150 kilometers which separates Monastir from Lake Doiran.

Prilep is threatened as well as the Gully of Babouna. The Allies are on the borders of the Vardar between Grodake and Demio Kapou and have crossed the river in many places. Gulevli has been taken. The retreat is taking place in the greatest disorder. The valleys and gullies are filled with columns of troops and convoys which are retreating under the continuous bombardment of the Allied aviators. The booty is considerable; at Grodake especially, where the railway of Vardar has been cut, three whole trains with two big guns have been taken.

Bulgarians Going To Pieces  
The morale of the Bulgarian army is going to pieces in consequence of this defeat. Whole regiments are throwing down their arms and surrendering. One regiment has been decimated by German machine gunners who were embodied with them. On the other hand lack of communication prevents the rallying of the Bulgarian troops whose situation becomes more and more precarious.

On the contrary the Allied armies, full of enthusiasm through their success, show an extraordinary dash and their advance continues victoriously on the whole front.

Northeast of Monastir we have reached the line Mogie-Kanistars-Kalyani while the Servians are marching on Prilep and Babuna Pass and have reached the Vardar from Demir-Kapou to Gradsko, where some of their detachments have already crossed the river.

Allies At Lake Doiran  
On the right bank in the valley of the Vardar the Allies are beyond the line of the river Koynsko while on the left bank they have carried Gheshelli and also the whole of the first enemy line as far as Lake Doiran. The Bulgarian rearguards are endeavoring to stem the pursuit.

Enemy columns on the roads in the region of Monastir to Krushevo and Prilep are fleeing in indescribable disorder under the incessant fire of our anti-aircraft. Numerous villages and dumps are burning. Some prisoners and guns and an enormous booty have been captured, including two long range guns.

Some of the demoralized Bulgarian troops flung down their arms and fled. The advance of the Allies continues on the whole front of attack.

Prilep Is Threatened  
(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Paris, September 24.—With regard to Macedonia the swift advance of the Allies threatens Prilep and also the famous Babuna Pass.

As an instance of the disorderly retreat of the Bulgarians, two battalions of the latter, all throwing down their arms, had machine-guns turned on them by some German troops.

Owing to the cutting of their communications the Bulgarians are famishing.

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## Germans Force Civilians To Leave Cambrai; British And French Move Forward

Haig A Mile And A Third From Le Catelet; French  
Reach The Oise Northward Of La Fere

(French Wireless)  
Lyons, September 25.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—Local operations commenced on September 23 have once more turned to the advantage of the Allies. The British troops continue to advance west of Catelet from which they are now one and a third kilometers distant. French troops south of St. Quentin have taken the fort and village of Venduill and are on the borders of the Oise on the front between Venduill and Travecy.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Paris, September 24.—A semi-official communique emphasizes that the local actions to which the fighting on the West front was limited on Monday are merely an interlude prior to the imminent resumption of more important operations.

These local actions have been very successful, the British having made important progress west of Le Catelet while the French south of St. Quentin by the capture of Venduill and their progress on the Oise threatened La Fere with envelopment from the north. These successes are useful as the bases for subsequent operations.

Civilians Driven From Cambrai  
Paris, September 23.—The Germans have evacuated civilians from Cambrai amid scenes of disorder and

pillage and even of mutilations among the military.

The official communique issued this afternoon reports:

In the region south of St. Quentin we continued to advance yesterday evening and last night. We penetrated the woods north of Ly-Pontaine, carried the fort and village of Venduill and pushed on here to the Oise.

Our reconnaissances took prisoners north of the Aisne and in Champagne towards Butte-du-Mesnil.

We repulsed enemy raids north of the Vesle and the Vosges.

The official communique issued this evening reports:

Southwards of St. Quentin we reached the Oise between Venduill and Travecy.

British Report Successes

London, September 23.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters reports:

Last night we attacked from a point below Villers-Guislain and attained our object, taking over a hundred prisoners. Fighting was resumed in this region this morning and we are following up the advantage we gained.

North of the Scarpe we have made good progress near Oppy, the point of junction of the switch line with

(Continued on Page 13)

## BERLIN OFFERS TO MAKE CONCESSIONS TO SPAIN

Will Hand Over Seven Interned  
Ships And Respect  
Spanish Flag

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, September 24.—The San Sebastian correspondent of the Times, in a message dated the 19th, states that, on the personal intervention of the Queen-Mother, the German Government has offered to hand over seven interned ships and to respect the Spanish flag at sea provided it is flown on ships exclusively engaged in the Spanish trade.

## American Co. To Hold Initial Encampment

Volunteers In Camp At Rifle  
Range From Tomorrow  
Until Monday

The American Company, Shanghai Volunteer Corps, will hold its initial encampment at the Rifle Range from tomorrow until Monday. Members who are unable to go to camp must be present at the annual rifle meeting when the volunteers will shoot their S.V.C. qualifications.

Mr. Nelson T. Johnson, American Consul-in-Charge; Judge Charles S. Lobingier of the United States Court for China; Major T. E. Trueman, commander of the S.V.C., and others will be guests of the American Company at tiffin Sunday and the annual competition for the American Company cup will follow the tiffin.

The cup is a perpetual challenge trophy. Teams of the three best shots selected from each unit of the defense force will compete. Some 15 teams are already entered.

The campaign for recruits for the American Company has been disappointing and the harvest from the recent efforts was inadequate to fill the ranks to the desired extent. An attempt has been made to recruit Shanghai Americans so that the Company would be of sufficient strength to include the training of a machine-gun. This has been a failure.

After the encampment additional efforts will be made to include all Americans under 35 years of age in the roster of the Company.

Accept Resignation  
Of Von Helfferich  
Germany Relieves Representa-  
tive To Russia Of His Post  
After Flight

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, September 23.—The resignation of Dr. von Helfferich from the post of German representative to Russia has been accepted.

It is recalled that Dr. von Helfferich subsequent to the assassination of Count von Mirbach went to Moscow and fled from that city after a few days.

## MR. DUNCAN BROWNE DROWNED IN WHANGPOO

Clerk of Works at Shanghai Land  
Investment Company Swept Be-  
neath Peking Road Pontoon

Mr. Duncan Browne, Clerk of Works at the Shanghai Land Investment Company, was drowned in the Whangpoo last evening when he slipped from the Peking Road pontoon and was swept beneath it by the swift current. The body was recovered at 7:45 o'clock, an hour after the fatality occurred.

Mr. Browne was walking across the gangplank connecting the Shanghai Yacht Club Flagship, The Foam, and the pontoon and as he was about to step on the pontoon slipped and fell into the water. Foreigners and Chinese, who were near, heard the splash and were quickly upon the scene but no trace of the body was found until after the River Police had dragged for nearly an hour.

The body was taken to the Fearon Road Mortuary and an inquest will be held this morning by Acting-Magistrate F. Alan Robinson of the British Police Court.

Deceased had lived in Shanghai for nearly ten years and last resided at 33 Quinsan Road. He was 41 years old and a widower. Mr. Browne was a Mason and a member of the Shanghai Recreation Club.

## JAPANESE ASSAULT AT AIGUN CAUSES PROTEST

Customs Will Hold Up Japanese  
Goods While Staff Is  
Molested

(Reuter's Pacific Service)  
Peking, September 24.—The Customs Commissioner at Harbin has protested to the Japanese Consul regarding the Aigun affair and has informed the Japanese Consul that it is impossible to pass further Japanese goods through the Customs unless the staff is protected against interference.

## France And Russia Consent To Embargo

Japan Alone Withholds Appro-  
val Of Ban On Silver Ex-  
ports From China

(Reuter's Pacific Service)  
Peking, September 25.—Russian and French Legations have agreed on behalf of their respective governments on the embargo of the export of silver and therefore the Japanese are the only nation outstanding.

## And He Is Generally So Talkative!



—Darling, in The New York Tribune

## WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH THE TELEPHONES?

C'est La Guerre, Answers General  
Manager In Reply To  
Numerous Complaints

"C'est la guerre!"  
Blamed for most of the ills the world has fallen heir to during the past four years, yet another and a new grievance may be charged up to the great conflict. It is the underlying and fundamental cause for much of the exasperation and hair-tearing indulged in of recent months by local telephone subscribers, according to officials of the telephone company.

In view of the many complaints regarding the telephone service which have been received recently by The China Press inquiry was made as to possible causes for the "kicks" and the reply was that the war, which has so tied up commercial industries, is holding up shipment of equipment needed to relieve the congestion on the local 'phone exchanges.

With the present restricted equipment switchboards on the Shanghai exchanges are overtaxed. Mr. Gustaf L. Oberg, General Manager of the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., said yesterday. Where under ordinary circumstances an operator should be caring for 50 or 60 wires he must now look after 100 and the added call on his working powers must necessarily sometimes cause delay in the completion of calls. Previous to America's entry into the war, Mr. Oberg said, additional equipment for new exchanges had been ordered. One of these sets had been shipped and installed but a second outfit which was ordered could not be supplied on account of war demands and there was no way of securing the material for the additional exchange which would have materially lessened the congestion upon the present system.

Considerable local trouble with many telephones recently, Mr. Oberg said, was due to a heavy electric storm which had dissolved the copper wiring in the house connections. This deficiency, however, was being remedied as rapidly as located.

Officials of the company state that they are satisfied that the operating staff are hardworking and conscientious in their efforts to give prompt efficient service and ask that subscribers be patient until it is possible to secure the needed equipment for relieving the overworked system.

Thus giving several thousand people another reason for desiring the Kaiser's early interment.

## Now Comes Germany With a Bright Idea-- A League Of Nations!

Such A Nice Solution For Co-  
lonies And Raw Materials  
Problem, Wilhelm Discovers

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, September 23.—The newspapers in London do not take the German political crisis seriously. It is the eighth such crisis in Germany during the war and it is anticipated that the force will be re-enacted of making a change in the Ministry without weakening the control of the military party.

The latest move in the peace offensive is indicated in a message from Amsterdam which states that great prominence is being given in the German press to a scheme for a League of Nations outlined by the leader of the Center Party, Herr Erzberger, in a book which will shortly be published. The draft constitution he has prepared is published. It provides for the establishment of a League of Nations immediately Germany, Great Britain, France, United States and Russia announce their adhesion. It is to have its seat at the Hague, where an International Bureau will conduct business, controlled by an Administrative Council presided over by the Dutch Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The scheme provides that the League shall guarantee the territorial possessions of each Federal State belonging to the League and undisturbed possession of their colonies while the states outside the League whose governments proclaim their neutrality will be recognized as permanently neutral. All states and colonies in Africa are to be perpetually neutral. The scheme provides for obligatory arbitration, the reduction of naval and military forces to an agreed standard, the recognition of the freedom of the seas and the members of the League renounce raising troops in their colonies. For ten years after the foundation of the League, the surplus raw material of each state is to be divided with the other states.

## MR. J. H. CAREY INJURED

Mr. J. H. Carey of the Shanghai Gas Company was thrown from his pony while riding at the Race Club last evening and sustained a broken leg. He was taken to the General Hospital.

## AMERICA URGES CHINA TO HOLD UP OPIUM DEAL

Official Note Expresses Regret  
At Government's Intention  
To Resume Traffic

(Reuter's Pacific Service)  
Peking, September 25.—America in a note to China says that the American Government regrets to learn that the Chinese Government has recently sanctioned the purchase of certain opium stocks in China and has made arrangements to dispose of same according to a plan which contravenes the spirit of the Hague convention which was ratified by China and America. This action endangers all the beneficial results hitherto accomplished towards the wiping out of the opium business in China and America expresses the earnest hope that the transaction mentioned above may not be carried to completion and that China will take the necessary steps to cancel the agreement entered into with the opium merchants in Shanghai.

The Resolutions passed by the Society of Constructive Endeavor in Shanghai have created a very valuable impression in Peking where the anti-opium agitation does not yet represent the full measure of the disgust of the people, owing largely to the apathy of the missionary bodies, which is inexplicable.

## PROHIBITION CLAUSE PASSED BY U.S. SENATE

Will Become Law When Two  
Houses Agree On Minor  
Changes

(American Wireless To Reuter)  
Washington, September 24.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—The House of Representatives by a vote of 134 to 27 has adopted the prohibition amendment passed by the Senate to the G. 12,000,000 Emergency Agricultural Appropriation Bill, which makes prohibition effective on July 1 next year.

The bill now goes to a conference of both Houses to adjust minor changes.

## WHOLE TURK ARMY WEST OF JORDAN BOXED BY BRITISH

Has No Choice But To  
Surrender Or Be  
Annihilated

## NAZARETH TAKEN

Only One Of Three Armies  
Facing Allies Is  
Intact

## BOOTY MOUNTS UP

More Prisoners And Sup-  
plies Taken And Extent  
Of Victory Increases

(French Wireless)  
Lyons, September 25.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—In Palestine the Turks are in full retreat. General Allenby's troops have taken Caiffa on the coast. The number of prisoners is still on the increase and has passed 25,000. The 7th and 8th armies have been entirely captured and the remnants of the Turkish army seems to have no other option but capitulation.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Paris, September 23.—The Turkish forces in Palestine have not merely been defeated but annihilated. Twenty-five thousand prisoners and 120 guns have been taken. The British cavalry has occupied Nazareth and the avenues of escape for the enemy have been blocked. In this decisive victory the British casualties were incredibly small. The capture of the Turkish army will have a repercussion on the Western front.

The King of the Hedjaz brilliantly co-operated by seizing the railway junction east of Jordan.

German prestige in the Near East has sustained a tremendous blow and Turkish rule in Palestine is ended for ever.

Es Salt Is Reached  
London, September 24.—An official despatch from Palestine reports: Eastward of Jordan the enemy is withdrawing towards Amman, on the Hedjaz Railway. The Australian, New Zealand, West Indian and Jewish troops pursuing the enemy have reached Es Salt, capturing guns and prisoners.

Our cavalry to the north occupied Halfa and Acre on the shores of the Mediterranean, after slight opposition.

Our prisoners are increasing and the total largely exceeds 25,000. King Hussein's Arabs have occupied Maan and are harassing the bodies of the enemy retreating along the Hedjaz Railway towards Amman.

A Turkish official communique reports:

Very skillful rearguard fights are facilitating the accomplishment of our plans on both sides of Jordan.

Escape Is Blocked

London, September 23.—Reuter's agency learns that in Palestine the roads of escape for the Turks towards the Jordan are blocked at Nazareth, Beisan and Megatle while the Nablus Road has been cut at El Damie. Thus the remaining Turks westward of Jordan are boxed up. Moreover all their transport, guns, rolling stock and stores have been captured and as a fighting force they no longer exist.

The estimate of 18,000 Turkish troops west of Jordan cabled on the 20th was the bayonet strength and did not include the artillery, machine-gun and other units. The ration strength of the Turkish forces west of Jordan was 60,000 of whom the combatants totaled 35,000.

Up to the present we have taken 25,000 combatants prisoners.

The Turks east of Jordan remain to be dealt with. They are on the line of the Hedjaz Railway and comprise 6,000 to 8,000 bayonets with a ration strength of 20,000 men.

Three Armies Defeated

Reuter's agency learns that General Sir Edmund Allenby has defeated three Turkish armies commanded by General Liman von Sanders, who came from the Dardanelles, com-



prising a nation strength of 100,000 men. He has already practically annihilated two of the armies.

The Turkish hold on the Hedjaz, including the closely beleaguered garrison at Medina, depends upon their ability to maintain their present position, while the Turkish garrison in Asir and Yemen will be irrevocably cut off from Europe by its failure. It is here that the help of Britain's Arab allies will be felt. They have already cut the Turkish communications with the North both above and below Deraa.

**German General Barely Escapes**  
General Liman von Sanders escaped the net by a narrow margin of six hours.

The number of Turks taken prisoner during the last twelve months totals over 50,000.

One of the most remarkable facts of Sir Edmund Allenby's achievement is the reorganisation he has effected since the German offensive on the West front on March 23, which necessitated the withdrawal to France of part of General Allenby's force. It is a source of very great satisfaction to the Empire that the British troops had such a large share in this far-reaching victory. Their striking power and maneuvering capacity which has been developed under such able leadership was extremely noteworthy.

**Enemy Quickly Demoralised**  
Reuter's correspondent at the British headquarters in Palestine reports:

The rapidity and completeness of Sir Edmund Allenby's achievement almost gives a misleading impression of its magnitude.

The Turks were preparing to winter in their lines which were of exceptional strength, consisting of at least three lines of well-dug trenches and strongly wired redoubts and abundant artillery and machine-guns, but the complete surprise, coupled with General Allenby's boldness and the mobility of our forces, completely demoralised the Turks.

All our movements worked with clock-work regularity and without a single hitch anywhere. The enemy raised Indian troops behaved splendidly and showed steadfastness combined with the finest dash. The London troops with whom the Indians were brigaded on the extreme left lived up to their splendid reputation and were the first through the Turkish lines. A remarkable feat was that we reached Tulkeram the same afternoon within a minute of the time predicted.

**Turks Scatter In Hills**  
Small parties of the enemy are still wandering in the hills and are anxious to surrender. Sixty Turks entrenched in a village near Nablus surrendered on the appearance of an intelligence officer with his Sikh battalion.

The Turks in the valley of the Jordan appeared ignorant of the fate of their armies in Palestine until our mounted men today reached Jisr-ed-Damieh and, crossing the river, took 800 prisoners.

The stream of fugitives along the Jisr-ed-Damieh Road to the Jordan was very heavily bombed by our air-men and numbers of the enemy turned back, preferring to surrender than to face the terrible ordeal.

Our advanced guards have occupied Sefurieh and Kefrkhina, north of Nazareth.

London, September 23.—It transpires that General Liman von Sanders barely escaped from Mount Tabor, where he was directing the resistance of the Turks in Palestine.

**Armageddon For Turks**  
London, September 23.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters in Palestine on Saturday reports: In and around the plain of Hadda-lon the Turks have found their Armageddon. A large proportion of the Turkish army in Palestine has been accounted for and for the remainder on the other side of Jordan there is little prospect of escape.

The Turkish forces on the west side of Jordan consisted of the 7th and 8th armies, commanded respectively by Mustafa Kemal Pasha and Devad Pasha. These two armies have suffered a heavy defeat. General Allenby's lightning stroke, coupled with the astounding mobility of our troops, has entrapped the Turks in a regular net of British troops and Turkey has suffered a blow from which it will be difficult for her to recover. Even could she find the men, it would be impossible to replace the losses of material. This defeat may have a far-reaching effect on the general situation in the Turkish army and especially on the political situation in Constantinople, where a strong propaganda against the Young Turk Committee and the Germans has lately been making important progress.

It was the cavalry which enabled us to exploit the success of our infantry to the uttermost. Sir Edmund Allenby commands one of the finest forces of cavalry in this war, including born horsemen from Australia and New Zealand and some of the best Indian horse. Their mobility has been the undoing of the enemy of converting his defeat into a rout.

Three groups of cavalry, besides a small force and some French horse, participated in the operations. When the cavalry reached Nazareth they found General Liman von Sanders, the German Commander-in-Chief, had decamped the previous

evening with his papers. The troops at Nazareth offered some resistance, which was quickly overcome and 2,000 prisoners were taken, including 200 German technical troops. The tracks over the mountain into the Plain of Esdraelon were so bad that the cavalry were compelled to leave their horse-guns behind. This group comprised Sherwood Rangers and Indian Imperial Service Cavalry.

**Cavalry In Brilliant Charge**  
The second group composed of Yeomanry and Indian Lancers followed a more easterly course and penetrated to the plain by a long and narrow pass which should have proved an almost insurmountable obstacle. The opposition of the enemy, however, was brushed aside and 400 prisoners captured. Entering the plain this body of cavalry was exposed to rifle and machine-gun fire. A battalion of Turkish infantry which was escaping towards Nazareth was charged by the Indian Lancers, who killed or wounded a couple of hundred and took the remaining 400 prisoners. This body reached Afula early in the morning, where it captured an immense booty amounting to 1,500 prisoners. The booty included two made-up trains, six locomotives and forty coaches. Detachments of this force continued to advance and occupied Beisan the same evening, bagging another thousand prisoners, and also the important bridge across the Jordan southward of Lake Tiberias.

The third group, consisting chiefly of the Australian Light Horse, started further in the rear and, after reaching the plain, descended to the Jenin road. The Australians, who were newly armed with swords instead of rifles and bayonets, here had an opportunity of using their new weapons, greatly to their satisfaction. They charged and captured a Turkish battalion in some trenches, where they took a thousand prisoners.

To the smaller groups, chiefly composed of Australian troops, fell the honor of occupying Nablus amidst the remarkable cheers of the Turkish wounded and the professed satisfaction of the population.

One good feature of the liberated region is that there is little distress and the people are hurrying back to their homes, most of which are undamaged.

The roads near Nablus bear terrible evidence of the efficacy of the bombing of our aviators. The inhabitants state that the Turks feared our planes more than the devil.

**King Congratulates Sir Edmund Allenby**

London, September 23.—Press Bureau. The King has telegraphed to General Sir Edmund Allenby: "With pride and admiration we have received the news of the ably conceived and brilliantly carried out operations in which the British, Indian and Allied forces under your command, with the support of the Royal Navy, have gained a complete victory. I am confident that this will rank as a great exploit in the history of the British Empire and ever stand in memorable testimony of British leadership and the fighting qualities of the British and Indian troops."

**MAY WIRE TO MEMBERS OF BRITISH FORCES**

**Chinese Telegraph Administration Will Send Messages Of Social Nature**

The Chinese Telegraph Administration has formulated arrangements to go into operation October 1, whereby week-end telegrams of a social nature may be despatched to members of the British Expeditionary forces. Such forces include soldiers, sailors and military nurses in occupied territories of the fighting zones and in unaffected districts and the charge for their transmission is to be one-quarter of the ordinary rates.

Shanghai and practically every open port in China are named as places where the telegraph offices will accept such telegrams.

The messages must be directed "via Eastern," must be plainly addressed, written in plain English and must contain information of entirely personal character. They should be handed in before midnight Saturday and be deliverable on the following Tuesday. Telegrams to or from France and Belgium will be sent by post between London and France. The messages are accepted at sender's risk and no subsequent inquiry will be undertaken.

In addressing telegrams to Expeditionary force members in the army the regimental number, rank or name should be given, the squadron, battery or company and the regiment or other unit, with the name of the country in which the force concerned is operating, or in the case of troops, etc., not with the expeditionary forces, the name of the place where stationed. For the navy including Royal Marines, the Christian and surname, rank and rating should be given, together with the official or divisional number, and name of ship or establishment. The forms for deferred plain language telegrams should be used and sender must sign the declaration at the foot of these. Forms may be had on application to local offices. Telegrams intended for Canada, Newfoundland, Bermuda, British Guiana and British possessions in the West Indies must bear the supplementary instruction "EFM" ("Expeditionary Force Message") before the address, chargeable as one word. In all other cases no supplementary instruction is required.

## U.S. TO FEED 10,000,000 IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM

**Plans Laid For Relief For Allied Subjects In Occupied Districts**

(American Wireless To Reuter) Washington, September 24.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—Mr. Herbert Hoover, the Chairman of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, announces that ten million inhabitants of the German occupied portions of France will be supplied with food during the next twelve months. This program requires the expenditure of \$208,000,000 which will be supplied through an extension of credit to France and Belgium to cover the purchases of foodstuffs in the United States.

**High Command Scores An All-Around Blank**

**Von Sanders Licked In Palestine; Scholtz And Von Steiben Ditto In Balkans**

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Paris, September 24.—French newspapers emphasize that it was the German High Command which has been beaten in Palestine, since General Liman von Sanders commanded the Turks in Palestine while the direction of General Scholtz and one of the defeated Bulgarian armies was commanded by General von Steiben. Apparently General Scholtz ordered the Bulgarians to retreat too late. His failure is calculated to embitter the relations between Germany and Bulgaria to a marked degree.

**Judge C. S. Lobingier Will Head Red Cross**

**Is Named As Field Representative For China, Succeeding Mr. Julian Arnold, Resigned**

Judge Charles S. Lobingier of the United States Court has been designated Field Representative for China of the American Red Cross, succeeding Mr. Julian Arnold who resigned the post.

Mr. W. A. B. Nichols, secretary of the Shanghai chapter and secretary of the Central Committee, has been named chairman of the latter body to succeed Mr. Arnold.

**SENATE RECEIVES GIFT FOR JOFFRE'S RECEPTION**

**Ambassador Presents Vases On Behalf Of The French Government**

(American Wireless To Reuter) Washington, September 24.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—Ambassador Jusserand of France has presented the Senate, on behalf of the French Government, two handsome vases in appreciation of the reception given by the Senate to former Premier Viviani and Marshal Joffre.

The Ambassador said that the nations fighting Germany now feel that they are moving toward the evening of Der Tag when the German power for evil will have been crushed.

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## COUNSEL IN WORDY TILT DURING SLANDER HEARING

**Attorneys Hadley And Master Clash At Mixed Court In Dobkin Case**

A brush between counsel was the outstanding feature of yesterday afternoon's hearing of the slander case wherein Mr. M. M. Dobkin is suing a Chinese customs broker, Li Ah-hao, for allegations that the former had accepted a bribe in passing certain cargo. The case was heard by Russian Assessor Luchich and Magistrate Wong.

The verbal altercation occurred during cross-examination by Mr. F. W. Hadley of one of the Chinese witnesses for the defense. The witness had replied in answer to a question that Mr. Hilliard, the examiner, had said that two other Chinese who had been involved in the cargo shipment would have their names struck off unless they told how the goods had been examined. Mr. Hadley turned to Mr. R. F. C. Master, counsel for the defendant, and remarked that this was evidence out of the mouth of the defense's own witness that threats had been used.

"That is not so," replied Mr. Master and repeated that it was a lie. Mr. Hadley appealed to the court and said he must object to proceeding until the court asked Mr. Master to conduct his case in a proper way and to apologize. Mr. Master said he was sorry, but that Mr. Hadley had misunderstood and that he had not meant to say that Mr. Hadley was a liar but that the statement itself was not correct. The court asked Mr. Hadley if he was satisfied to go on. Mr. Hadley replied that he was not and wished Mr. Master to apologize. Mr. Master said that he would apologize and asked Mr. Hadley if he was satisfied.

"Will you do it again?" asked Mr. Hadley. "No," replied Mr. Master. "Now are you satisfied?" "Yes," said Mr. Hadley, "but if you do it again I'll have to do something to stop you, and I think I can." The case then proceeded. Two further Chinese witnesses for the defense were examined at yesterday's hearing, giving testimony similar to that given by the defendant on the previous day. The case was continued.

**Government Banks Ordered Examined**

**Audit Of Accounts Authorised By Measure In Peking Parliament**

(Reuter's Pacific Service) Peking, September 24.—In the House of Representatives a member for Mongolia, Koshikoto, moved the appointment of a special committee to examine the accounts of the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications and ascertain what was wrong. The resolution was carried by a large majority. The second and third readings were then taken. The committee undertakes to complete its work within a week.

**LLOYD GEORGE RESTING**

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, September 24.—Mr. Lloyd George is staying in the country until he has completely recovered from his recent illness. It is expected that he will return to Downing Street next week.

**YANKS GET PAY PROMPTLY**

(American Wireless To Reuter) Washington, September 24.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—The Acting Quartermaster General of the army announces that troops in the United States are being paid within five days or less from the first of each month and that voluntary allotments are being sent to relatives with only slight delay.

## 20,000 Non-Fighting Allied Seamen Dead By German U-Boats

**Seamen And Firemen's Union Endorses Plan To Boycott Teutons And Their Goods**

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Paris, September 23.—At a lecture here Mr. Havelock Wilson, the president of the Seamen and Firemen's Union, stated that 20,000 non-combatant Allied seamen, including 15,000 British, have been murdered by the submarine pirates.

The meeting passed a resolution approving of the decision of British seamen to boycott all Germans and German products.

**End Cotton Strike On Premier's Terms**

**Will Submit Trouble To Independent Tribunal; Work Is Resumed**

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, September 23.—The cotton dispute has been settled on the terms of the Premier's appeal to submit the trouble to an independent tribunal. Work will be resumed on the 23rd.

**Peking Closes Papers For Exposing Loan**

**Eight Publications Suspended For Publishing Reports Of New Plunder Project**

Eight Chinese newspapers in Peking were sealed by order of the Metropolitan Police Tuesday for publishing reports about a new loan for \$100,000,000 from Japan according to a Peking telegram last night. These include the Chung Hua Hsin Pao, the Kuo Ming Kung Pao, the Cheng Chung Pao, the Tah Chung Pao, and the Chiao Tung News Agency. Several publishers were taken into custody, of whom a few have been released on security, while others are still detained.

The Cabinet meeting Tuesday decided to allow General Horvath to recruit Chinese in North Manchuria under the condition that they will be used for fighting and not for guarding the railways.

An emissary of General Tang Chiyao, the Tsuchun of Yunnan, is reported to have presented to Mr. Liang Shih-yi five peace proposals, which call for the dissolution of both the defunct and the new Parliament, the punishment of General Liu Tsun-hou of Szechuen, the appointment of General Hsueh Keh-wu as Tsuchun of Szechuen, the refunding of all military and administrative expenses of Yunnan and Kweichow and the stationing of one division of Kweichow and two divisions of Yunnan troops in Szechuen. Premier Tuan is reported to have stated that he will accept the second, third and fourth proposals, but will reject the first and allow the Yunnan and Kweichow troops to be stationed in Western Szechuen only.

The election of the Vice-president in Peking will take place October 1, it is reported. The candidates for the office now number eight. They are President Feng Kuo-chang, Premier Tuan Chih-jui, General Tiao K'un, Inspector-General Lu Yung-tung, General Tsien Chun-hsuan, General Li Shun and Mr. Chang Chien.

## ARMY OF LITHUANIANS TO BE FORMED IN U.S.

**Want To Go To Help Drive Germans Out Of Native Province**

(American Wireless To Reuter) New York, September 24.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—Plans for the organization of a Lithuanian Army in America were formulated at a meeting of Lithuanians, presided over by Dr. John Salupas of Washington, a member of the Lithuanian Central Committee. The meeting recommended that the army should be sent to Murmansk or Vladivostok to aid in driving the Germans out of Lithuania and to establish an independent Republic.

**The Weather**

Gloomy and misty. The maximum temperature yesterday was 83.1 and the minimum 55.4, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 79.7 and 61.5.

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Amsterdam, September 23.—In a message from Moscow which alleges that fresh attempts have been made to assassinate members of the Soviet it is announced that fresh reprisals will be carried out.

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## LAST AMERICAN OFFICIAL LEAVES RUSSIA SAFELY

**Consul-General Poole At Moscow Reaches Helsinki On Lansing's Orders**

(American Wireless To Reuter) Washington, September 24.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—The United States Consul-General Poole has arrived in Helsinki from Moscow and is due in Stockholm on Wednesday. A message to the State Department dated September 21 told that he had safely crossed the Finnish border.

Secretary of State Lansing says that a week ago he ordered Consul-General Poole, the last American official remaining in the Bolshevik capital, to leave Russia.

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Amsterdam, September 23.—In a message from Moscow which alleges that fresh attempts have been made to assassinate members of the Soviet it is announced that fresh reprisals will be carried out.

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# Help Win the War! Buy a Liberty Bond!

A campaign for the sale of Liberty Bonds in China will begin on September 28 and continue until October 17, ending here a few days before the close of the drive in America so that time will be given to cable the result to Washington and secure an allotment of the bonds purchased here.

The present bond issue is for G. \$6,000,000,000. The bonds will be in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000. They will bear interest at 4¼% payable semi-annually.

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Subscribers in the outports who have no banking connections in Shanghai may purchase bonds through the Liberty Loan Committee. Write or wire Mr. J. W. Carney, Liberty Loan Committee, 26 Nanking Road, Shanghai, advising him as to the amount of bonds you wish to purchase and under which of the six plans mentioned on this page you wish to subscribe.

## SIX WAYS TO BUY BONDS

### (1) *Payment in Local Currency.*

Bonds may be purchased through local banks and paid for in Mex. dollars or taels at a rate of exchange to be agreed upon between the purchaser and the bank. The bank will give the purchaser a receipt for the amount paid.

The purchaser will fill out an application for the bonds which will be forwarded to Washington by the bank. When the bonds are received in China they will be delivered to the purchaser under terms agreed upon at time of purchase.

### (2) *Payment by Cheque on bank in U.S.*

Cheque on personal bank accounts in the United States will be accepted providing the cheques are issued by parties known to the bank.

### (3) *Purchasers by Letter of Credit.*

Holders of letters of credit issued by banks in the United States may pay for bonds by drawing against letter of credit for the face value of the bonds.

### (4) *Demand Draft.*

Payments for bonds may be made by demand draft on banks in the United States, but the purchase should be made through the bank issuing the demand draft.

### (5) *Telegraphic Transfer.*

Payment may also be made by telegraphic transfer on same terms as above, but when using the T.T. of another bank, the buyer must pay the telegraphic charge to the bank receiving the subscription.

### (6) *Deferred Payments.*

If the subscriber does not care to pay cash in full for the bonds at the time of making application, he may purchase bonds to any amount by making payment of 10% or more at the time of making the subscription and payments thereafter amounting to at least 10% per month. If bonds are purchased on this deferred scheme, interest on the balance due will be charged at the rate of 4½% per annum for the first three months and 5% per annum for the remainder of the period during which payments are made.

The bonds will be delivered to the purchaser when final payment is made.

The initial payment on bonds purchased under this plan may be made in any of the ways specified above, but at the time application is made the purchaser must fix exchange for the deferred payments and sign a tael note for the balance due on the purchase price.

As the banks must settle exchange forward on deferred payments, the rate offered for bonds purchased on this plan will not be so favorable as on cash purchases.

Don't Wait for a Committee Member to call on you. Decide at once what your duty is and then subscribe.

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## Liberty Loan Committee

26 Nanking Road, Shanghai.



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## 'China's New Constitution And International Problems'

China's New Constitution and International Problems. By M. T. Z. Tyau. Commercial Press, Shanghai. \$5.00 Mex.

One reads Dr. Tyau's latest book with a feeling of tragedy. There is about it the pathos of what might have been. In the contrast between the time of its writing and that of its publication stands revealed all the disappointment, futility and shabbiness of this last disgraceful year in China's history.

Half the book is devoted to an analysis of China's "new constitution." When it was written Li Yuan-hung was President, Parliament was sitting, the draft of the revised constitution was nearing completion and the hope was fair of a stable government and some of that rebirth of which we have thought so much since 1911. It is this constitution, then so confidently expected to serve as the first permanent charter of the Republic of China, that Dr. Tyau analyzes.

From that constitution, from any constitution, from anything even approaching anything so regular, so lawful, so much a promise of hope as a constitution, China has since drifted whole ages and leagues remote. Since that time the Tschuns without sanction of law or reason have invaded Peking, dissolved Parliament, unseated Li Yuan-hung and prepared the way for Chang Hsun's nine-day burlesque monarchy. The wriggling and spineless Feng has become President and the pig-headed and stupid Tuan Chi-jui Premier. An orgy of treason and corruption let loose by the Tuan junta has pawned away a large part of the nation's patrimony to another Power for private profits and party gains. So-called civil war has divided the country, with one pseudo-government sitting in Peking and another pseudo-government in Canton. The nation has been split up into so many satrapies under the devastating sway of semi-military bandit chiefs. Pillage, brigandage, piracy, wholesale looting and murdering have impoverished whole provinces. And now we have the openly and flagrantly bought parliament sitting in Peking and its quasi-election of Hsu Shih-chang as President and the rump parliament sitting in Canton and another President to be elected there, and altogether as little hope for the coming year as there has been in the past. It is for these reasons that Dr. Tyau's analysis of the never-existing constitution is so academic and unreal. To talk of the merits and demerits of that constitution now is irony in the superlative.

This is not, however, to disparage Dr. Tyau's work. It is not his fault that the realities have turned to mock hope. His book is characterized by that thorough scholarship, clear reasoning and high principle that have given his voice authority in matters of international law and politics in the Far East. And he makes constructive contributions in his suggestions for what may eventually be a constitution. If ever China again turns its footsteps in the path of order sufficiently to consider a constitution the framers of that document will study Dr. Tyau's pre-

sent book with profit. He brings to it a knowledge of the systems of government of all the nations in which representative government exists. He applies that knowledge with a fair recognition of what conditions in China are and how those conditions modify policies. He goes to the root of the problem of political reconstruction in China by emphasizing the necessity of a well thought out division of powers between the central government and the provinces.

The second half of the book is of more practical interest. It deals with the diplomatic relations between China and Powers growing out of the war and the problems those relations pose for the future. It shows with singular clarity and dwells with justifiable emphasis on the fundamental rights and wrongs of the Tsingtau adventure, the unredressed wrong to China involved in that adventure. The violation of China's rights by Japan growing out of that siege the author sums up briefly and cogently and though the staunchest of pro-Allies he forcefully presents the case for the settlement of that account. He gives also a concise sketch of the problems growing out of the breach with Germany and effectively marshals authority to dispose of the German contention that they are subject to the jurisdiction of the Dutch consular and diplomatic authorities in China instead of the Chinese.

He closes with an analysis of the treaties between China and the foreign Powers and their need for revision. This of course brings in the issue of extra-territoriality and the return of foreign concessions to China, and lesser matters like the abandonment of foreign post offices, the removal of the Legation Guards, the revision of tariff, the difficulties of special protection for foreigners in China, more severe restrictions on passports and the like. Here again realities arise to mock. To talk of these things when China is what China has been the last year is irony. When China really gives earnest of the ability to govern, when its law is administered not by bandit chiefs but by responsible and at least fairly honest officials, then the world can think of returning to China that sovereignty that "extra-territoriality" unduly abrogates; and no friend of China will stand in China's way. But that, too, is leagues and ages remote—however effective the case Dr. Tyau makes out.

It is for the future then that Dr. Tyau's book is of greatest value. If that future is as bright as all friends of China hope it will be, however impossible it seems now, New China will owe a debt to Dr. Tyau.

It is with peculiar satisfaction that THE CHINA PRESS welcomes this book, since many chapters of it THE CHINA PRESS had the honor of first publishing.

## MINNIGLEN

Minniglen. By Agnes and Egerton Castle. With frontispiece. D. Appleton &amp; Co. \$1.50 (gold) net.

A love story of the present day, not a tale of the Restoration period or of Georgian England, this new novel by Agnes and Egerton Castle is, nevertheless, rather closely related to their other books. The principal characters are of course extremely aristocratic personages, the Castles, like Mrs. Waterbrook, having a decided weakness for "blood." The heroine, Anne Jocelyn, is poor, proud, highborn, and, of course,

graceful, gracious, and lovely to look upon; the hero, Allan McClurg of Minniglen in the Scottish highlands, is a patrician impeccable, and very egotistical young man, far too virtuous to be able to endure modern life or modern society. Then there is Lady Grisell Kennedy, Allan's aunt, a quaint, intelligent, and charming lady who has learned the value of work.

The tale opens in the highlands, at Glenorchy Castle, the modern and very showy residence of the very rich and very vulgar Lord Weyford of Millbridge, who was formerly Warren Hanks, and who, for all his acquisition of rank, has not yet acquired a proper number of "altches." A house party has been assembled at Glenorchy, which includes Anne Jocelyn, last of a noble and now very impecunious family, who thoroughly despises her hosts but likes their opera box.

The son and heir of the house, Sidney Hanks, is very much in love with Anne, his family are ready to welcome her, and she, being 28 and feeling that her time is limited, is endeavoring to bring herself to accept him—and them—when she wanders out on the moors and is lost in a white mist. Night comes on, and she is very greatly alarmed. From this unpleasant predicament she is rescued by a truly remarkable individual, of whose face she catches only one brief glimpse, and who discourses with her upon the subject of her soul; after which the mere thought of Sidney Hanks is unendurable. She leaves Glenorchy Castle, having previously been told that her rescuer was Allan McClurg of Minniglen. They have an encounter at the railroad station, which increases her desire and determination to become better acquainted with him. This she presently accomplishes, and their love story of course follows—a love story which comes perilously near to ending in disaster and that through a discovery which is quite as much of a surprise to the reader as to any

of the characters concerned. This surprise is very cleverly managed, and the breaking out of the war, with the resultant hurried war weddings helps to make it plausible. The latter part of the tale is the best, and the sketch of Lady Brooksbury as the attitudinizing, emotion-craving "commandant" of the hospital for officers established at Brooksbury House is really quite amusing, and is thrown into relief by its contrast with the efficient, self-sacrificing work of Lady Grisell and the picture of St. Timothy's Hospital, where Anne becomes a V. A. D. Allan's account of the death of Duncan Cameron, shot down by the Huns while he was endeavoring to rescue one of their wounded, is more than a little moving, and so is the glimpse of the Highland lad at St. Timothy's. The novel is long, and contains many descriptions of Highland scenery.

we tend at the same time (if there is anything in proverbs) toward greater godliness, which makes it look as though we were getting somewhere, all around.

Locally, however, it is becoming a matter of considerable concern whether those of us who live in hotels and apartments will be able, without great effort, to keep from slipping back toward the beddomadal tub of a generation ago. It is the war, as the French say. Hotel and apartment owners, in congress assembled, have fixed upon one as the maximum number of bath towels to be issued, or rationed, if you prefer the more timely phrase, to each guest. More towels, of course, can be obtained, but they will have to be paid for. It will cost money to avoid a return to the Saturday night tradition.

Soap will probably take the same course before long. War plays havoc with soap. Germany, as is well known, has none, therefore she has next to no cleanliness and—which is no secret—very little godliness. We will never get as low as Germany, but we may have to yield a little ground.

Either towels will have to be conserved by less frequent use or else they will have to be allowed to reach the state of the printing office towel made famous by Bob Burdette, which accumulated grime until—One windy morning, without any warning, it fell to the floor and was broken in two.

—Spokane Spokesman-Review.

## NIGHT OF THE BATH

Intimation That Spokane Will Become A Once-In-A-Week Town

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Alhambra Theatre: "Thurber et Thurber, eccentricques; Tres drole, sensationnelle, et originaire."—Le Journal, June 17, 1918.

CAPE TOWN.

Tivoli Theatre: "Thurber and Thurber, besides being very funny, are wonderfully clever."—Cape Argus, May 19, 1917.

LONDON.

Victoria Palace: "There is novelty, as well as good fun in the eccentric comedies of Thurber and Thurber."—Daily Mail, September 5, 1918.  
London Coliseum: "Thurber and Thurber put on a most diverting turn with a delightful touch of originality."—Daily Telegraph, January 16, 1918.

BIRMINGHAM.

Grand Theatre: "Thurber and Thurber are eccentric comedians of an original type."—Daily Post, July 11, 1918.

LIVERPOOL.

Empire Theatre: "Thurber and Thurber, eccentric comedians certainly baffle imagination."—Liverpool Courier, July 4, 1918.  
Eccentric comedians with an abundance of originality are found in Thurber and Thurber.—The Stage, London, July 6, 1918.

SYDNEY.

Tivoli Theatre: "Thurber and Thurber's act stands out on its own for its originality, and cleverness."—The Sun, July 8, 1917.

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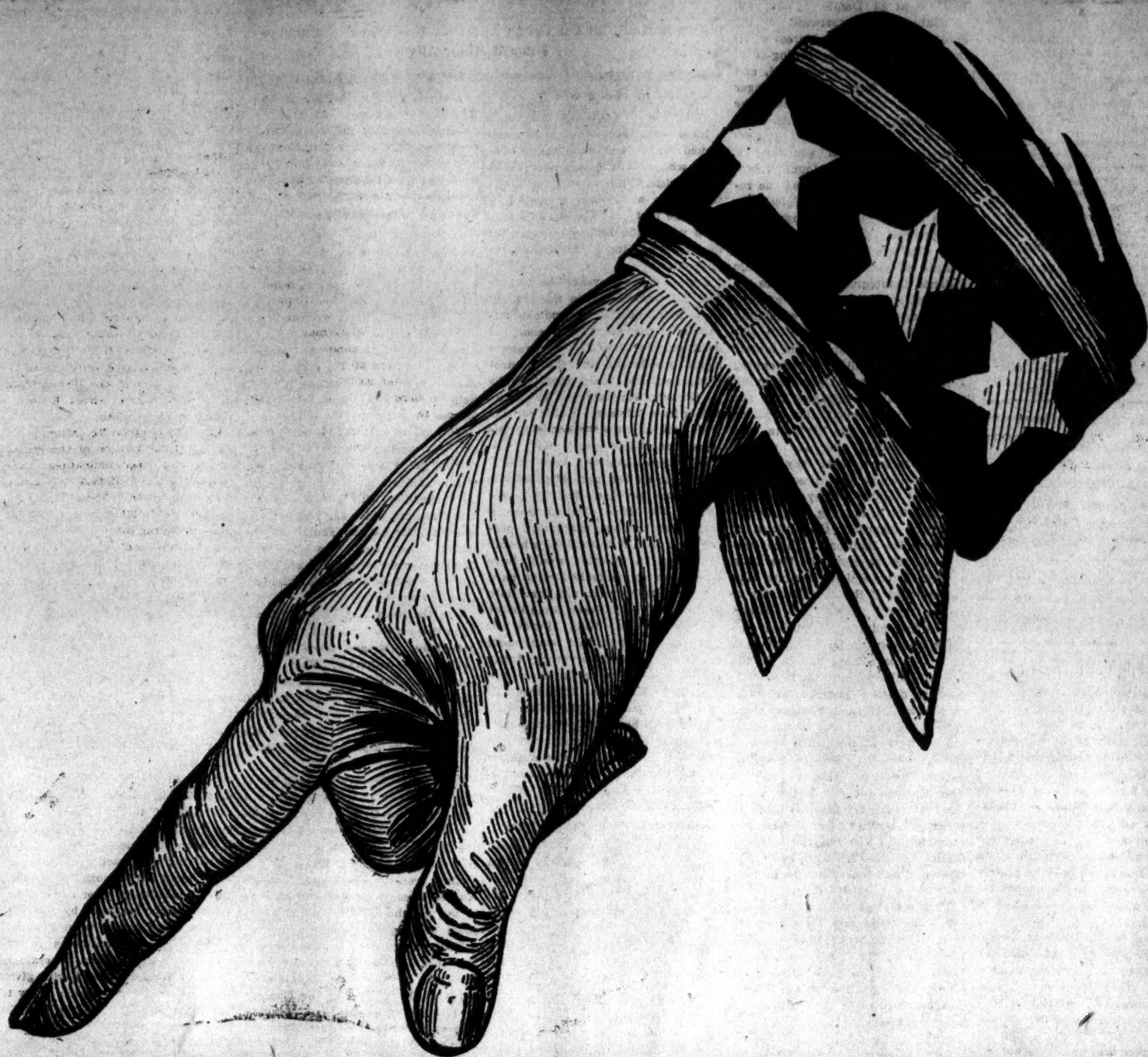
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## Bringing Up Father



By George McManus



## Anecdotes Of War, Serious And Frivolous

Correspondent Back From The Front Tells Of Incidents Which Lighten The Gloom, And Of Others Which Bring Home The Heartbreak Of France

By William H. Crawford  
(New York Times)

Even grim war is not all dark. It is neither all sunshine nor shadows; it is

mostly gloomy shadows, but interwoven with some bright spots; therefore, to make a true picture, I must mix them, telling you an

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incident that will make your blood boil, (if I can tell it well enough), and then one that will make you smile. No, a better scheme is, to put the lighter ones first and the blood-boilers at the end. Those who like the sunshine can read to the middle of the story, while those that take their joys sadly can start where the others left off.

Following this plan, they are not told chronologically, nor are all the scenes laid in France. They jump from Vienna to the parts of Belgium now held by Germany, to Paris, and to the French front-line trenches.

One day a well-known American correspondent and I were on the Paris express coming from the Belgian front. The accommodations, never very good, were abominable. We were not allowed to take a whole carriage, but had to share ours with any one who saw fit to occupy it with us. When we were about three hours from Paris, two charming French maidens took the vacant seats. The younger was about 18, and the older and more sedate sister was possibly 25. We were holding an animated discussion, and, therefore, paid very little attention to our fellow-travelers. We could see that they were covertly looking at some illustrated American magazines lying on the seat beside us. The younger of the girls said, in French: "There are some fashion pictures in that book that I would like to look at." Her sister answered, under her breath, "Marie, be careful! the gentlemen may understand French." I was just on the point of offering her the magazine, when she replied, with an impish toss of her head, "Humph, they are nothing but American tourists. Don't you know Americans are so provincial that none of them can talk anything but English."

The older sister was horrified. She eyed us closely to see whether we understood. I kept my magazine, and secretly nudged my friend to pretend ignorance, in order to see what they would say about us. The old saw, "An eavesdropper never hears any good of himself," was fully exemplified, for when we failed to notice their remarks she replied: "Yes, you are right, cherie; they don't understand. They haven't noticed our remarks at all."

Then they immediately and gleefully entered into a discussion of the relative merits and demerits of the two innocent victims sitting opposite to them. Marie glibly announced, "I like the younger man best, he is so stylishly dressed and so handsome. See the bald-headed chap, (that's me), he needs a shave and his collar is dirty."

My champion replied, "He has more sense than the other fellow ever will have. Listen to Beau Brummel's conversation. Can't you tell that he is a blockhead. He is nothing but an empty-headed fop."

We had learned in a few minutes that he was a fool and that I was a slob, and we learned a great many other things about ourselves that we never knew before, for they continued their critical dissection of us until we reached Paris. When the transfer man came to the carriage and asked where our baggage was to be sent, I told him in French that we were going to the Hotel d'Anglais. We looked at the girls and smiled, but they had no sense of humor. Instead of smiling back they just stammered, "Pardon, Messieurs!" and then turned into graven images. As soon as the door was opened they jumped into a waiting taxi without even telling the driver where they wanted to go. They seemed in an awful hurry.

The French girls are very pretty, (emphasis on the very, please), and as the American soldiers are very sentimental, (same emphasis), their courtships are largely conducted with wiles and smiles, eyes and sighs. I found one boy who had surmounted the difficulty of their not having a common language. He and his girl were using a conversation book, which is really a collection of frequently used sentences; arranged like the old-fashioned Latin Jacks that you used to ride at college, one line French and the next one English. This youngster would turn over the pages until he found "I love you," then point to the place and sigh deeply. As his arm slipped around her waist, her nimble fingers would turn the pages until she found the French sentence that exactly expressed her sentiments--tableau. It was a rather slow process, but it seemed eminently satisfactory to them.

I saw an act of supreme heroism

that was all the more remarkable, because the young Frenchie was absolutely unconscious that he had done anything wonderful. A Captain and three privates ventured out into No Man's Land on a little scouting tour. They were discovered by Fritz, searchlights were turned on, and the German guns began to crack. The small party scurried for cover. Pierre Martin, more active than the rest, was soon in the trenches, followed immediately by the two other privates, but the Captain had fallen. Pierre missed him, and in a second was "over the top." He staggered back in a few moments, which seemed an age, with his precious load, and eighteen bullets in his body. He collapsed as soon as he had deposited his burden. When he recovered consciousness his first question was: "How is the Captain?"

When told that the Captain would recover he smiled the sweetest smile, and dropped off into a peaceful sleep. Later when I complimented him upon his gallantry he replied, simply and with amazement in his voice, "He is my Captain."

The French women are also brave, as I saw demonstrated in the Champagne district, just back of the lines. The Germans were uncomfortably close and their cannon commanded the surrounding territory. They, however, were not shooting all the time, and the grapes must be gathered. The women adopted the expedient of working the vineyards between the bombardments and seeking shelter when one began. They seemed happy and unconcerned at their work. If I had to gather the grapes the thirsty world might have gone dry for the next ten years. Wine is not good for it anyhow.

Now for the shadows. This is the place for those not lugubriously inclined to stop. If they read further it is at their own peril.

We Americans have not felt the war; we have only an academic acquaintance with it, being so far removed from its horrors. The press despatches tell us that there is much misery among those who live in the devastated war area, but the news is too general, it does not strike home. We cannot visualize their suffering, nor realize the inhuman brutalities that are inflicted on them by the unspeakable Hun. I will tell you a few instances that came under my personal observation, to try and give you a glimpse of the true conditions. They are not isolated cases; similar things are happening every day in Belgium, Serbia, and France. One day in Flanders I saw a fragile girl, not more than 20 years old seated on the roadside distractedly crooning over a wan little babe. She started to run at my approach, but was too weak, nature was exhausted. I spoke to her kindly, telling her not to be afraid. She replied in the quaintest Walloon French:

"Monsieur, I have learned to be afraid of all men, but I must speak. Give me food for my baby, he is starving! He has had nothing to eat, for two days except a little milk that a poor woman gave him yesterday. I have had so little to eat during the last month that my breasts have gone dry; there is not one drop for him."

I took her in my car to find some place of refuge. On the journey she told me her sad story. "We were very happy, Henri and I; we had our little farm, all paid for, our fruit orchard, two cows, and plenty of chickens. We worked hard and were saving a bit for the baby that was to come. Then the war broke out and Henri joined the army. One day some German soldiers rode up and the officer gruffly asked me where my husband was. I told him that he was where he belonged--fighting for his country. When I said that one of his men knocked me down with a gun; see that ugly scar over my eye, that is where he hit me. I suppose they thought I was dead, for they left me lying on the ground. When I came to my pretty little house was gone--burned up. The cowshed was all that was left, and I had to live in it. My baby was born in a cow stall, like the babe of Bethlehem. The neighbors helped me all they could, but they had very little for

themselves. I got along somehow, until last Saturday, when some rough German soldiers came and tried to force me into vice. I escaped with my baby and have hid in the woods for two days without a mouthful of food. It does not matter about me, but he must have something to eat. I almost made up my mind before you came along to give myself to them. If they would promise to care for the baby, poor Henri is dead."

Some months later my journeys took me to what had been a beautiful little village in Picardy. Now nothing but a memory of its former self. In happier days I had frequently visited there to enjoy its quiet peace and restfulness. It seemed to be directly transplanted from Arcady, for nothing disturbed its calm serenity. The people were gentle and naive in their rustic simplicity. It stood as an object lesson to a world filled with human greed. I dreaded to see the expected change, but was not prepared for the horrors that awaited me. I expected change, but found destruction. Not a single building was intact. The little thatched-roofed cottages were gone, the familiar little inn was not there. The village church had been destroyed. While looking over the sacred spot I saw some torn and weather-beaten pictures lying on the ground. They were a part of the "Way of the Cross" that had once adorned its walls. This was all that identified it as having been the house of God.

The charming little French maidens were not walking down the village streets as of old--there were no streets, and no girls to walk them, if there had been. At first I thought there was not a living soul in the place; suddenly I saw coming out of a battered cellar the remains of what had been a man, now a pitiful derelict stranded on life's ocean. His hair and beard were snow white and growing in wild luxuriance. His eyes shone with a strange light, his shirt was tattered and his shoes full of holes. I spoke to him, but he showed no sign of recognition, saying: "Away, leave me alone with my memories. Why do you linger here, why are you not fighting for France?" I recognised his voice, it was the jolly little innkeeper with whom I had stopped on many occasions. I asked him where was his pretty little black-eyed daughter, Susanne, who once waited upon his guests so gracefully. "Ha," he exclaimed, "You are one of those cursed Germans come to taunt me in my disgrace. You know that you stole her away, and she is now your mistress, unless the Lord has mercifully taken her."

"My boy is fighting for France, as all good men are." I persuaded him to let me see his cellar home. It was almost bare. The only furniture was a pallet of straw, a cracked stove, a broken table with one leg entirely gone, and a crucifix hanging on the wall. I tried to get the old man to go with me to safer quarters. He plaintively replied: "And leave my wife here alone? No, no, she comes to see me every night and brings food from heaven."

In passing through the wards of a German hospital I saw a slip of a girl barely grown. The telltale flush was on her cheeks, consumption had set its seal upon her. By some means, she recognised that I was not a German, and with almost an imperceptible signal let me know that she wanted to speak to me alone. A bribe to the orderly made it possible.

"Monsieur, do you speak French?" she asked. "Oh! that is good, and you are an American; then I know that you will help me. The Americans are helping us so wonderfully. I am soon to die, won't you please send a message to my sweetheart for me? Tell him I saved my honor, but it cost--my life."

Her father had been a man of prominence in Alsace, the Mayor of his little city. He was outspoken in expressing his hatred of the German invaders, too outspoken for his own good. A German Captain ordered him shot as a warning to other French-

men. The family fortunes had been entirely destroyed by the war, so this little French flower, as beautiful and delicate as a piece of Dresden china, was left without means of support. In keeping with the ruling of the German conquerors, that women who are not able to provide for themselves must be sent to Germany and put to work, she was carried far inland and given most menial tasks to do--tasks far beyond her strength. A German Captain noticed her extreme beauty, so one day, with a typically boorish attempt at being gallant, told her that she was too beautiful a girl to work so hard, and ended by offering to take her under his protection. On her indignant refusal, her tasks were increased, and her former meager supply of food diminished. The work was so hard, the surroundings so disagreeable, and her food so little that she was unable to stand it. Her poorly nourished body gave way under the strain, and she was sent to the hospital. A few weeks later I returned, and was told that she was dead. She had been buried in the Potter's Field, but no one could tell me where. She was one of thousands who had suffered a similar fate--

dead, because she had protected her honor from her father's murderer.

Such scenes are so indelibly impressed on my mind that I can hear yet the wail of the infant crying for its mother, who will never return. I can see the face of the father who had come home to find his family gone either dead or having suffered a worse fate at the hands of the enemy. I can see the smoking ruins of some formerly prosperous village, now nothing but a mass of debris. I can see the farms, once the homes of a thrifty peasantry, now a series of shellholes, nothing growing on them, the relentless hand of fate has them in its thrall. There is hardly a family that has not lost some member, and the children dead for lack of proper nourishment, and the women carried off into slavery by the human jackals that infest this once fair land. The old and infirm, the young and the helpless, suffer from actual want; the relentless hand of fate has them in its thrall. There is hardly a family that has not lost some member, and the children dead for lack of proper nourishment, and the women carried off into slavery by the human jackals that infest this once fair land. The old and infirm, the young and the helpless, suffer from actual want; the relentless hand of fate has them in its thrall. There is hardly a family that has not lost some member, and the children dead for lack of proper nourishment, and the women carried off into slavery by the human jackals that infest this once fair land.

Let us pray God the Iron does not also enter our souls. In the meantime, let us, both as men and as a nation, say to our Allies, "We are coming, brothers, coming a hundred million strong."

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## HSIUNG AND TANG MEET FOR IMPORTANT CONFAB

Understood Generals Were To Discuss Relations of North And South At Chungking

China Press Correspondence

Chungking, September 24.—General Hsiung Keh-wu has gone to Chungking to meet General Tang Chi-yao of Yunnan. Though the subject of the Conference has not leaked out it is understood that the whole relations between the North and the South will be discussed and if the Southern government continues the matter of who will be its President will come under consideration.

When General Hsiung's attention was drawn to the statement in the foreign newspapers that he had tried to sell to the Japanese the rights of erecting electric power plants on the Chengtu plain he at once denied it and asked that an official contradiction be sent to the press.

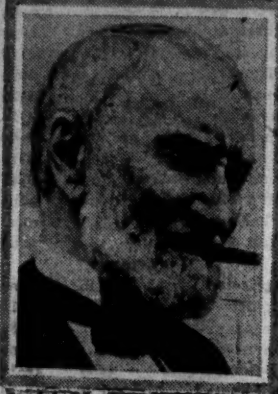
At present the local government are disbanding several regiments of troops. Two days ago a number of these paid off soldiers assembled in the Northern suburb with the intention of making trouble. But the General in command being a man of some mettle promptly fired on them killing and wounding 20 and imprisoning 40. The others fled helter-skelter.

The Kuanshan opium troubles are over. The local fellows have had to submit to a superior force from Chengtu. This means that the military will reap the tax-harvest and not the petty leaders on the spot. It would be interesting to know the amount of this opium revenue about which there has been so much quarrelling. Anyway it represents a pretty big sum for there has been a great crop in the mountains at Mongkong, Lifu and Songpan.

The rice harvest is the best this Autumn since that of 1911. We only want a strong government now to put everything right.

In the South-west at Kiangchow there is severe fighting going on between the soldiers and robbers. During the Summer large bands of the latter got so bold as to erect stockholds along the foothills and terrorize the country side. Last month they raided and looted so far and wide that at length the military had no help for it but to move out against them. At first it appears there was a secret league between the two but the robbers got out of hand and fresh soldiers had to be called in. It is to be hoped the work of clearing them out will go on effectively. Up to date two robber chiefs have been killed, one stockhold demolished and a lot of thieves' nests burned.

## 'Uncle Joe' Nears Record



UNCLE JOE'S CANNON

If "Uncle Joe" Cannon is re-elected next November it will be his twenty-second term in the House of Representatives, a service of forty-four years. This will equal the record of the late William Boyd Allison, of Iowa, but part of the latter's service was in the House and part in the Senate. "Uncle Joe" has surpassed all other present and former members in length of service in the House. He was elected first in 1873 and has served since with the exception of defeats in 1890 and 1912.

## BOMBS AND PROPAGANDA RAINED ON TURK CAPITAL

Allied Aircraft Attack Constantinople; Bruges Docks and Enemy Factories Also Favored

(Reuters Agency War Service) London, September 23.—The Admiralty issues the following communiqué:

Between the 17th and the 21st the contingents of the Royal Air Force attached to the navy made four successful raids on Bruges Docks, dropping eight tons of bombs.

They also successfully bombed five aerodromes.

In the course of fighting in the air they destroyed six enemy machines and drove down five out of control. Three of ours are missing. A hostile balloon was shot down and fell in flames on the balloon camp, setting fire to three hangars, all of which were burned out.

In co-operation with the Greek naval aircraft we bombed Constantinople on the nights of the 20th and 21st. Bombs burst on Haidar Pasha station and also on the buildings northward of the Admiralty and in Stambul, where many thousands of propaganda leaflets were dropped.

One Greek and one British machine did not return. London, September 23.—Air Ministry official. Twenty-two and a half tons of bombs were dropped on the night of the 20th.

On the night of the 21st our aeroplanes bombed and machine-gunned four aerodromes and attacked and hit the blast furnaces at Hagendingen and Rombach.

A total of 15½ tons of bombs were dropped. All our machines returned.

## CASE OF CAILLAUX OF GRAVER IMPORT

Trial By Senate Held To Indicate More Serious Situation Than Anticipated

DIFFERS FROM MALVY CASE

Senate Was Asked By Malvy To Try Him, But Is Convinced By President To Try Caillaux

Paris, August 17.—It is now generally believed here that the fact that Joseph Caillaux will be tried by the Senate sitting as a high court and not by court-martial must be interpreted as meaning that the case against him, which has been under investigation by Captain Bouchardon for several months, has been found to be much more serious than was latterly supposed.

It must not be forgotten that the form of the proceeding against Caillaux is entirely different from that in the case of Malvy. It was at his own request that Malvy was sent before the Senate for trial, and the preliminary inquiry into the case was conducted by a committee appointed by the Senate. Caillaux, on the other hand, was arrested in the ordinary way and was accused of exchanging intelligence with the enemy and of carrying on a commerce with the enemy.

Under Article 12 of the French constitutional law "the Senate may be constituted as a court of justice by a decree of the President of the Republic, given in the Cabinet council, for the purpose of trying any person accused of an attempt against the safety of the State." The same article provides that where preliminary investigation has been begun by the ordinary courts this decree may be issued at any moment before the accused is formally sent for trial.

The effect of the decree convoking the Senate for the trial of Caillaux will be that the results of the long and complicated inquiry conducted by Bouchardon will be handed over to the Senate. All the circumstances will then be examined afresh by the same committee of investigation which handled the Malvy affair. This committee was appointed for twelve months. As in the Malvy case, it will be on their report that the matter will formally come before the Senate in open court.

The difference in the work of the committee on this occasion, however, will be that, whereas in the Malvy case its powers were limited to making an inquiry and reporting the result to the Senate, in the case of Caillaux the committee will have the duty of examining witnesses and dealing with all the circumstances from the foundation, and will then have to decide whether formal prosecution shall follow or the proceeding be dropped. In a word, the Senate Committee will act very much after the manner of the American Grand Jury, and either throw out the bill against Caillaux or sanction his prosecution. The Senate probably will be convoked for September 17, hand the whole matter over to the committee already appointed, and then adjourn for the committee to conduct its inquiry.

Formal notification of the sentence on Malvy was today posted throughout France, as provided by the judgment of the Senate.

## CZECHS FIGHT BRAVELY ON THE ITALIAN FRONT

Defeat Of Austrian Attacks Answers Propaganda Circulated From Vienna

Reuters' Pacific Service

Peking, September 24.—An official despatch from Rome dated the 23rd reports:

The Italian press publishes detailed descriptions of an action in which the Czech-Slovaks on the Italian front were attacked by two columns of Magyar and Hungarian troops. For a moment they gave way but then delivered a counter-attack, retook the lost ground and dispersed the enemy.

The episode serves as a denial of the recent allegations in the Austrian press that the Czech-Slovaks have been forced to fight against their will and surrender whenever an opportunity occurs.

The Italian Supreme Command has expressed unstinted admiration for the Czech-Slovaks and the Italian Premier, Signor Orlando has telegraphed his congratulations to the Secretary of the Czech-Slovak Council in Paris.

The Italian troops in Macedonia recently stormed the enemy lines, occupied several villages and captured numerous prisoners. Fighting continues.

Public opinion in Italy shows the greatest contempt for the new Austrian peace maneuver, which consists of the dissemination in neutral and Allied countries of rumors that separate peace negotiations are proceeding between Italy and Austria-Hungary. This is merely the usual Austrian effort to persuade its own people that discord exists among the Allies whereas the solidarity of the Entente was revealed in the recent unanimity with which they rejected the Austrian peace proposal.

## GERMANY SHOWS FEAR OF ECONOMIC WAR

Von Stein Blames Present Distress And Future Danger On Great Britain

(Reuters Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, September 24.—von Stein, the Secretary of State for the Imperial Economic Department, addressing the Bremen Chamber of Commerce, attributed the present distress and the danger of future economic war to Great Britain, who had stirred up the economic war. If an economic war was forced upon Germany after the war, the German people must unfold all their powers to counteract it.

## KAISER CAN HAVE PEACE

"Tomorrow," Said Lloyd George, If He Will Accept America's Formula

The text of Lloyd George's little speech to a division of American troops made on the American front in France on July 5, a part of which was cabled to this country, is here given in full as published in the London papers of July 8:

"General—, I desire to congratulate you on being in command of such a fine body of men. When I see them I am glad that they are on our side and not on the other. We are anxious

to see many more thousands come across the ocean. The fact that you are here at all is a source of great joy to all of us.

"At the same time it is a source of great disappointment to the Kaiser, who never quite expected you. He was assured by his advisers that America was so pacific that there was no danger of it coming in. Of course, a mistake was committed. He has gone from folly to folly.

"His next illusion was that even if you declared war you could not get here. His advisers said all the ships would be sunk and there would be no means remaining to bring you across the sea. Now that the first million Americans have arrived the Kaiser is beginning to realize that defeat, sure, certain, and inevitable, is staring him in the face. Chateau-Thierry opened the Kaiser's eyes to another mistake. Yesterday in Paris I saw your comrades who had fought at Chateau-Thierry carrying their flag. And they carried it high, proud of the fact that they had not lowered it on the battlefields of Europe.

"You are fighting for the liberties of

the world. In your faces alone we have a source of great hope. We see there determination to win, and we are confident President Wilson yesterday made it clear what we are fighting for.

"If the Kaiser and his advisers will accept the conditions voted by the President they can have peace with America, peace with France, and peace with Great Britain tomorrow. But he has given no indication of any intention to do so. Because he won't do so is the very reason why we are all fighting.

"What are we here for? Not because we covet a single yard of German soil. Not because we desire to dispossess Germany of her inheritance. Not because we desire to deprive a people of its legitimate rights. We are fighting for the great principles laid down by the President. I am delighted to have seen these men here near the field of the greatest battle the world has ever known. We stand here, as a great American has said, at Armageddon, and we are fighting for the Lord."

## TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

By Appointment To H.M. The King.  
**SCRUBB'S CLOUDY AMMONIA**  
INVALUABLE FOR TOILET AND DOMESTIC PURPOSES -  
Of all Grocers, Chemists, etc.  
The public are cautioned against the many injurious imitations of "Scrubbs' Ammonia" that are being offered, and attention is drawn to the signature of Scrubb & Co. on each bottle, without which none is genuine.  
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WHY?  
BECAUSE IT IS CLEAN  
In electric cooking there is no fire, consequently there is no smoke, no soot, no gases are given off.  
No flues to clean, no matches scattered about the floor.  
Electric Cooking is clean Cooking  
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**YOUR BLOOD WANTS PURIFYING**  
IF You are troubled with Eczema, Blisters, Spots, Pimples, Boils, Sores, or eruptions of any kind continually bursting through the skin.  
IF You are suffering the aches and pains of Bad Legs, Blood Poison, Abscesses, Ulcers, Scrofulous and Ulcerated Sores, Glandular Swellings, etc.  
IF You have that constant itching and inflammation of Piles.  
IF You are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, etc.  
All these are sure signs of clotted blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood, so don't waste your time and money on useless cures.  
Clarke's Blood Mixture is pleasant to take and guaranteed harmless to the most delicate constitution of either sex. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.  
Clarke's Blood Mixture is certified by a trustworthy collection of unimpeachable testimonials from grateful patients of all classes—patients who have been cured after trying many other treatments without success—see pamphlet round bottle.  
**Clarke's Blood Mixture**  
The World's Best Blood Purifier.

# SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up

(Main Line)

Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS	Local	Express	Fast	2nd and 4th	Fast	Local	Fast	Night Express	STATIONS	Local	Fast	Fast	2nd and 4th	Fast	Express	Local	Night Express
SHANGHAI NORTH	dep.	7.35	8.10	8.40	9.10	10.10	10.40	11.10	PEKING	dep.	12.10	12.40	13.10	13.40	14.40	15.10	15.40
POOCHOW	arr.	8.10	8.40	9.10	9.40	10.40	11.10	11.40	TIENTSIN	dep.	12.40	13.10	13.40	14.10	15.10	15.40	16.10
WUJIN	dep.	8.40	9.10	9.40	10.10	11.10	11.40	12.10	CENTRAL	dep.	13.10	13.40	14.10	14.40	15.40	16.10	16.40
CHANGCHOW	dep.	9.10	9.40	10.10	10.40	11.40	12.10	12.40	TSINANMUT	dep.	13.40	14.10	14.40	15.10	16.10	16.40	17.10
YANTANG	dep.	9.40	10.10	10.40	11.10	12.10	12.40	13.10	PUKOW	dep.	14.10	14.40	15.10	15.40	16.40	17.10	17.40
CHUNGKING	dep.	10.10	10.40	11.10	11.40	12.40	13.10	13.40	NANKING	arr.	15.10	15.40	16.10	16.40	17.40	18.10	18.40
NANKING	arr.	11.10	11.40	12.10	12.40	13.40	14.10	15.10	CHUNGKING	dep.	15.40	16.10	16.40	17.10	18.10	18.40	19.10
									TANTANG	dep.	16.10	16.40	17.10	17.40	18.40	19.10	19.40
PUKOW	dep.	12.10	12.40	13.10	13.40	14.40	15.10	15.40	YANTANG	dep.	16.40	17.10	17.40	18.10	19.10	19.40	20.10
TSINANMUT	dep.	12.40	13.10	13.40	14.10	15.10	15.40	16.10	WUJIN	dep.	17.10	17.40	18.10	18.40	19.40	20.10	20.40
PEKING	arr.	13.10	13.40	14.10	14.40	15.40	16.10	16.40	SOOCHOW	dep.	17.40	18.10	18.40	19.10	20.10	20.40	21.10
									SHANGHAI NORTH	arr.	18.10	18.40	19.10	19.40	20.40	21.10	21.40



## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, September 25, 1918.  
**Money and Bullion**  
 Sovereigns: buying rate,  
 @ 5/6=Tls. 3.64  
 @ exch. 73.6=Mex. \$4.94  
 Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate,  
 @ 131=Tls. 76.33  
 @ 73.6=Mex. \$103.71  
 Mex. Dollars Market Rate: 73.3  
 Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 270  
 Copper Cash: per tael 1804  
 Native Interest: .18

## Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver: 49 1/2  
 Bank Rate of Discount: 5 1/2  
 Ex. Paris on London: Fr. 26.08  
 Ex. N. Y. on London: T.T. \$4.76 1/2

## Exchange Closing Quotations

London: Demand 5/6  
 India: Demand 5/6 1/2  
 Paris: Demand 73 1/2  
 New York: Demand 131  
 Hongkong: Demand 131  
 Japan: Demand 4 1/2  
 Batavia: Demand 4 1/2  
 Singapore: Demand 4 1/2

## Banks Buying Rates

London: Demand 5/6  
 4 m/s. Ctds. 4/8 1/2  
 4 m/s. Dooy. 4/8 1/2  
 6 m/s. Ctds. 4/8  
 6 m/s. Dooy. 4/8  
 Paris: Demand 73 1/2  
 4 m/s. 75 1/2  
 New York: Demand 131  
 4 m/s. Dooy. 135

## Roubles Exchange

Today's Bank Buying Rate for Roubles  
 Nominal: Tls. 100  
 Roubles 1,450: Tls. 100  
 Roubles 100: Mex. \$9.25

## CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE

RATES FOR SEPTEMBER  
 Ex. Tls. 2.53 @ 5/01 21  
 " 1 @ 5/01 France 7.64  
 " 0.75 @ 11/01 Gold 51  
 " 1 @ 45 Yen 2.48  
 " 1 @ 15 Rupees 4.19  
 " 1 @ — Roubles —  
 " 1 @ 1.50 Mex. \$1.50

## Stock Exchange

## Transactions

Shanghai, September 25, 1918.  
**TODAY'S QUOTATIONS**  
**Official**  
 Far Eastern Insurance Tls. 27.00  
 Kungyik Cotton Tls. 16.25  
 Oriental Cotton Tls. 61.50  
 Shanghai Docks Tls. 152.00  
 Bulks Tls. 2.00  
 Semambus Tls. 0.50  
 S.M.C. 5 1/2% Debs. 1913 Tls. 75.00  
 Yangtszepoo (Ord.) Tls. 9.00  
**Unofficial**  
 Shanghai Cotton Tls. 164.00 Dec.  
 Shanghai Docks Tls. 159.00  
 Shanghai Docks Tls. 160.00 Dec.  
 Yangtszepoo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 9.00 September

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## PRIVATE HOTEL

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 Seven minutes from Bund by tram.  
 Strictly first-class cuisine under the  
 personal supervision of the proprie-  
 tress. Separate baths, hot and cold  
 water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

## Cotton Market

Messrs. J. Spunt and Co., write as  
 follows in their Cotton market re-  
 port:

Chinese Cotton.—The market to-  
 wards the latter end of the week  
 under review shows signs of im-  
 provement and prices were carried  
 from 6 mace to Tls. 1.00 per picul  
 although the business actually con-  
 summated was not of any great  
 dimensions which would warrant  
 any such rise, which, however, was  
 due mainly to a tendency on the part  
 of the farmers to withhold their  
 stocks in the interior until such  
 time as prices would attain the  
 height of their expectations and how  
 far they will succeed by such man-  
 euvring on their part remains yet  
 to be seen.

Weather conditions leave nothing  
 to be desired and a bumper crop is  
 assured.  
 Looking at the situation broadly,  
 having in view the present reticence  
 of Mill operators, the unfavorable  
 rates precluding as it were Japan  
 from drawing for the time being its  
 supplies from China and the decline  
 in American Middlings, one may be  
 led not to anticipate any heavy rise  
 in the immediate future in the  
 local market. Tone of the market:  
 steady.

## Liverpool:

Egyptian Cotton, F. G. F.  
 Sakellaridis: 30.19d.  
 Price of Fine M. C. Bengal: 20.50d.  
 Price of Good Middling: 24.63d.  
 Price of Good Middling last  
 reported: 25.73d.  
 Tone of market: firm.  
 New York Market:  
 Price of Mid American, Dec. 32.64d.  
 January, 31.97d.

## Market: firm.

Indian Market:  
 Broach, New Crop Rs. 803 per candy  
 Market: firm.

## LONDON RUBBER MARKET

## Renter's Service

London, September 21.—Today's  
 Rubber prices were:  
 Plantation First Latex Crepe:  
 Spot: 2s. 2 1/2d. paid.  
 October to December: 2s. 3 1/2d.  
 sellers.  
 Tendency of market: quiet.  
 Last quotation, London, Septem-  
 ber 20:  
 Spot: 2s. 2 1/2d. paid.  
 October to December: 2s. 3 1/2d.  
 paid.  
 Tendency of market: quieter, after  
 firm.

## EXCHANGE MARKET

Messrs. Matland and Fearon in  
 their Exchange Circular for week  
 ending September 25, write as  
 follows:  
 Exchange.—The London and New  
 York maximum prices for silver re-  
 main at 49 1/2d. and \$1.01 1/2 respectively.  
 Our local rate for T.T. on  
 London has also remained at 5/6.  
 The market has been quiet, with 1d.  
 premium for early delivery, cur-  
 rent rate for December, and weak  
 after Chinese New Year. We closed  
 with an easy tendency. Arrivals of  
 silver have brought our local stock  
 of syces and Bar Silver up to over  
 Tls. 27,000,000 and we understand  
 that fresh arrivals may be expected  
 in December. The stock of Mexican  
 and Chinese dollars at \$17,700,000 is  
 \$300,000 higher than last week.

## Sharebrokers' Association

## Transactions

Shanghai, September 25, 1918.  
**BUSINESS DONE**  
**Official**  
 Kungyiks @ Tls. 16.25 cash

PARIS MORE HOPEFUL  
OF RALLY IN RUSSIA

Believes Anti-Red Forces Can  
 Be Welded By Vigorous  
 Action Of Allies

## WANTS, RAILROAD SEIZED

Mannerheim Trying To Rouse  
 The Finns To Resist Ger-  
 many's Demand For Help

Paris, August 16.—Opinion here,  
 more, perhaps, than in any other  
 Allied country, is keenly alive to the  
 vital importance of the Russian situa-  
 tion at the present moment. It is  
 realized that the Germans have al-  
 ready come to the conclusion that they  
 must abandon all hope of being able  
 to carry out more than a fraction of  
 their plan for securing domination  
 over the former empire of the Tsars,  
 and that the reconstitution by the  
 Allies of the Eastern front has already  
 begun in a most promising fashion.

The vital need of this moment,  
 therefore, as Paris sees it, is for the  
 Allies to strain every effort to afford  
 as much help as possible from Vlad-  
 ivostok and Archangel to enable the  
 Czechoslovak, the Russian troops un-  
 der Alexieff and the groups of Cos-  
 sacks who are threatening Moscow to  
 combine their undoubtedly substantial  
 forces into one coherent, unified fight-  
 ing organization which shall form the  
 nucleus of a great army to restore  
 Russia to her place in the Allied ranks.

In all the welter of disorder and  
 sporadic effort which characterizes  
 Russia at this moment the outstand-  
 ing factor from the Allied point of  
 view is the wonderful work which is  
 already being done by the Czechos-  
 Slovaks. While Germany by every pos-  
 sible ruse and oppressive method has  
 been vainly trying for months to or-  
 ganize into an offensive force the  
 million or more of her own soldiers  
 who were held as prisoners by the  
 Russians, these Czechoslovaks, un-  
 willing subjects who hated Austria  
 and to whom capture by the Russians  
 meant freedom from the yoke of their  
 oppressor, voluntarily constituted  
 themselves into an organization whose  
 one object was to get back to the  
 Western front to fight.

Czech Army Grows Fast  
 When Russia collapsed every  
 Czechoslovak who in a position to  
 do so set off on the long tramp across  
 Asia to the Pacific ports with the  
 intention of joining the Allies. The  
 task under the circumstances was al-  
 most impossible, and many of them  
 got no further than the Ural Moun-  
 tains. Enough persisted, however, to  
 reach far distant points on the Trans-  
 Siberian railway. Most of these had  
 escaped from Russian prison camps  
 scattered through Siberia, and it was  
 these men who, when the first feeble  
 breath of its resurrection began to  
 animate moribund Russia, had wit and  
 courage to form themselves into armed  
 bands at the principal railway points  
 and at the approaches to Vladivostok.

The strength of the Czechoslovaks  
 at the start of this movement was  
 estimated here at 70,000. The figures  
 were small enough when the gigantic  
 task they had taken in hand was  
 considered, and still smaller when  
 it was remembered that this little  
 army was scattered over nearly 3,000  
 miles of territory. Around this nu-  
 cleus of an army, however, native  
 Siberians and Cossacks of all cate-  
 gories steadily gathered, and now, ac-  
 cording to German official statements,  
 this army, which has risen on Rus-  
 sian soil apparently from nowhere,  
 numbers over 300,000 men. Thanks  
 to the Russian military depots in Si-  
 beria and to the numerous manufac-  
 turing plants in the Ural country,

which they have seized from the Bol-  
 sheviki, this army by all reports has  
 a fair supply of arms and munitions.

## Steady Progress Westward

From Ekaterinburg, Omsk, and  
 Orenburg they have been marching  
 steadily westward to the Volga, driv-  
 ing the Bolsheviks before them. They  
 have already reached the Volga and  
 have taken possession of the impor-  
 tant towns of Samara and Simbirsk,  
 each having 15,000 inhabitants.

They have bombarded Kazan, an-  
 other town of equal size, and are  
 threatening both Nijninovgorod and  
 Moscow itself, as the Maximalists ad-  
 mit. The fact that this gallant little  
 army, which unexpectedly and mirac-  
 ulously appeared, already commands  
 200 miles along one of Russia's most  
 important lines of water communica-  
 tion, has the sympathy of practically  
 the whole of Russia, and the fact  
 that it has at present only a thin  
 screen of indifferent German troops  
 against them renders it vitally im-  
 portant in French opinion that the  
 Allies should do the impossible to  
 send them substantial support from  
 Archangel and Vladivostok, which  
 are the two ends of the chain whose  
 links when connected up will form the  
 reconstituted Russian front.

Japan and America, it is urged  
 must take possession of the entire  
 Trans-Siberian railway system, which  
 would insure an abundance of supplies  
 for the Czechoslovak army in Euro-  
 pean Russia, and from the other end  
 of the chain from Archangel, where  
 the Allies are now firmly established,  
 an advance should be made into the  
 adjoining province of Volodga. The  
 occupation of Volodga would bring  
 about a junction between Archangel  
 and the Czechoslovaks and be a great  
 step toward the reconstitution of the  
 Allied Eastern front.

## Finns Hard Pressed By Germany

Germany's demand that Finland de-  
 cide within a fortnight to co-operate  
 in an expedition against the Allied  
 troops on the Murman coast is in-  
 terpreted here as being more a de-  
 mand for permission to send German  
 troops across Finnish territory than  
 for actual fighting by Finnish troops.  
 though, of course, troops are also de-  
 sired. If the people had their way  
 in the matter there is no doubt that  
 the request would be refused and the  
 refusal backed up, if necessary, by  
 Finland fighting Germany. But, un-  
 fortunately, the people are not in  
 control of the Government or their  
 own army.

At present the power of the new  
 Finnish Government is fully in the  
 hands of Prime Minister Svinhufvud,  
 who is a tool of Berlin. The bulk of  
 the population is anti-German and de-  
 sires of strict neutrality, but Svin-  
 hufvud is backed by the presence of  
 German cruisers on the Finnish coast  
 and German troops are ready to vi-  
 olate Finland the same as Belgium.  
 For political reasons Germany would  
 prefer having technical consent to go  
 in, as she does not want to run the  
 risk in her present military and po-  
 litical difficulties of violating more  
 neutral territory.

The Finnish people are not pro-Ally  
 to the extent of wanting to enter the  
 war formally, but the bulk of the  
 population is sympathetic with the  
 Allies and there is a sense of deep  
 gratitude to the French because she  
 was the first power to recognise the  
 independence of the new Finnish  
 State. Germany also recognised that  
 independence, but ever since has dic-  
 tated to Finland what she must do in  
 all domestic and foreign affairs, as  
 shown, for example, by Germany's  
 arranging all Finland's commercial  
 agreements to suit the necessities of  
 Berlin and by the German Foreign  
 Office dictating terms of peace be-  
 tween Finland and the Bolsheviks of  
 Russia.

## Hope Of Rebuff To Berlin

Svinhufvud has been the agent who  
 put through all these schemes, still,

there is some hope that the Finnish  
 people may assert themselves, over-  
 throw the Svinhufvud Ministry, and  
 defy Germany's demand for co-opera-  
 tion within fifteen days against the  
 Allies on the Murman coast.

The hope that courage will be found  
 for such a defiance is materially in-  
 creased by the recent great suc-  
 cesses of the Allied armies in France,  
 by the advance of the Czechoslovaks  
 in the east, and by the coming of the  
 Allies almost simultaneously to Vlad-  
 ivostok and Archangel.

Considerable hope for the Finnish  
 people and the Allies is also placed  
 in the future movements of General  
 Mannerheim, the most popular man  
 in Finland today. He was in com-  
 mand of the Finnish Army against  
 the Red Guards, but his removal  
 from the army was forced by the  
 German Government because of his  
 resentment against Germany's dicta-  
 tion in Finnish affairs. Mannerheim  
 is now the real leader of the anti-  
 German party and is telling his  
 people that they cannot use their  
 own troops against the Allies or allow  
 German troops to cross their terri-  
 tory without finding themselves in-  
 volved in war against the Allies at  
 the very moment when the Allies are  
 becoming sure of complete and final  
 victory.

Although the Murman coast expedi-  
 tion of the Allies aims specifically to  
 restrict German submarine bases, it  
 has two points in common with the  
 Allied expedition by way of Vladivostok.  
 Both enterprises are intended to  
 give the Russian people themselves  
 an opportunity of holding their own  
 against the Bolsheviks, and a second  
 common object is to maintain mat-  
 terial contact and communication be-  
 tween the Allies and Russia. In-  
 directly, at least, Finland will share  
 both of these benefits if she can hold  
 out and defy her own Svinhufvud  
 Ministry.

## BAR SILVER

## Renter's Service

London, September 21.—Today's  
 Silver prices were:  
 Bar Silver Spot: 49 1/2d. quiet.  
 Last quotation, London, Septem-  
 ber 18:  
 Bar Silver Spot: 49 1/2d. quiet.

## MAIL NOTICES

## MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:  
 Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro M. Sept. 26  
 Per N.Y.K. s.s. Takashima M. Sept. 27  
 Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikago M. Sept. 28  
 For U.S., Canada and Europe:  
 Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kashima M. Sept. 28

## MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada:  
 Per G.P.R. s.s. Montague, Sept. 29

Provision Prices  
In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican  
 dollar cents at Hongkew market  
 as compiled on September 24, 1918.

## Butcher's Meat

Beef per lb. 14-20  
 Mutton " 14-20  
 Pork " 25-30  
 Veal " 25-30

## Fish

Bream per lb. 20-22  
 Cod " 18-20  
 Mandarin " 40-50  
 Mackerel " none  
 Pomfret " none  
 Salmon " none  
 Samli " none  
 Sole " 15-18  
 Whitebait " 20-25

## Game, Poultry And Eggs

Deer each none  
 Duck " 40-70

Eggs per doz. 15-17  
 Fowl per lb. 15-20  
 Geese each 60-81.00  
 Hare " none  
 Partridge " none  
 Pheasant " none  
 Pigeons " 15-16  
 Plover " none  
 Quail " 16-20  
 Snipe " 14-16  
 Turkey per lb. 35-40  
 Teal each 16-18  
 Wild Duck " 40-45  
 Wild Pigeons " none  
 Woodcock " none  
 Wild Geese " none

## Fruit

Apricots per lb. none  
 Apples " 8-15  
 Bananas " 7-8  
 Cherries " none  
 Coconuts each 15-18  
 Chestnuts per lb. 12-14  
 Figs per doz. 5-10  
 Grapes per lb. 16-20  
 Lemons each 8  
 Lichens per lb. none  
 Mangos each none  
 Montgoose per doz. none  
 Melons each 2-3  
 Oranges per lb. none  
 Peaches " 10-12  
 Pears " 8-16  
 Persimmons " 6-8  
 Peaches " none  
 Plums " none  
 Pomegranates " 15-18  
 Pineapples " none  
 Strawberries " none  
 Walnuts " 12-14

## Vegetables

Artichokes each none  
 Asparagus per doz. 20-30  
 French Beans per lb. 8-10  
 Broad Beans " 8-10  
 Beetroot per bunch 2-3  
 Bamboo Shoots per lb. none  
 Cabbage each 1-5  
 Carrots " 2-3  
 Cauliflower " none  
 Celery per bunch 2-3  
 Egg Plant per lb. 4-5

Green Corn each 1-3  
 Leeks per bunch 2-3  
 Mushrooms per lb. none  
 Onions " 2-3  
 Parsnips per bunch 2-3  
 Potatoes per picul \$1.69-1.80  
 Peas per lb. none  
 Radishes per bunch 1-3  
 Spinach per lb. 4-5  
 Tomatoes " 8-10  
 Turnips per bunch 2-3

## Grain And Flour

Flour American per 50 lbs. \$5.50  
 Flour Australian " \$4.50  
 Flour Shanghai " \$3.45  
 Rice per 100 lbs. \$7.50  
 Milk  
 Foreign dairies per bottle 20  
 Chinese dairies " 17  
 Fodder  
 Barley per 114 lbs. \$2.65  
 Bran " \$1.90  
 Fuel  
 House Coal per ton Tls. 19.00  
 Store Coal per ton Ws. \$1.70  
 Firewood per 50 bundles \$1.00  
 Laundry  
 For 100 articles \$3.00-4.00  
 F. J. W. Melville,  
 Chief Inspector.

## Amusements

## VICTORIA THEATRE

## Paramount Pictures

## PROGRAMME

For September 26th

## SHOWING

## "The Black Wolf"

In Five Parts

From the play by JEAN BARRYMORE

A stirring tale of Spang Spain,  
 with the great romantic Actor

## Lou - Tellegen

Showing on Friday 27th

## "THE ZEPPELIN'S LAST RAID"

## SHOWING

at the

## Olympic Theatre

on

September 26th

## Marguerite Clark

IN

## "The Goose Girl"

A Drama of Love and

Adventure in Realms

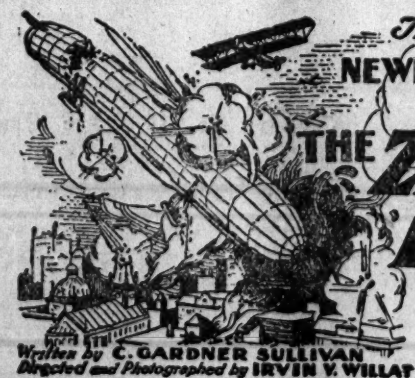
of Romance

On Friday, 27th

## "The Slave Market"

SHOWING ON  
 Friday, Saturday,  
 Sunday, Monday  
 Sept. 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th  
 AND  
 MATINEE ON SUNDAY

AT THE  
**VICTORIA THEATRE**



Thos. H. Ince's  
 NEWEST and GREATEST  
 SPECTACLE  
**THE ZEPPELIN'S LAST RAID**

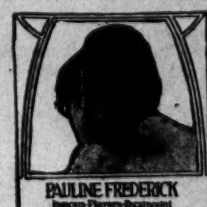
Special Music  
 Popular Prices

See at the **OLYMPIC THEATRE** on Sept. 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th

PAULINE FREDERICK

IN

"THE SLAVE MARKET"

















# Business and Official Notices



## Notice to Exporters

Exporters are hereby notified that this Consulate-General has been instructed not to certify invoices for ocean shipments to the United States made on or after October 1, 1918, of any commodity other than coin, bullion, currency, or commodities covered by general licenses PBF Nos. 5, 6, 9, and 20, except upon receipt in each case of the import license number by this Consulate-General direct from the Department of State. Import licenses are valid for ocean shipments made within 90 days from the date of the license.

## Notice to Steamship Companies

Steamship companies are hereby notified that no importations into the United States over \$100 in value will be permitted to be unloaded from any ship unless covered by an invoice duly certified at the point of shipment or by a document legally equivalent to such an invoice. Shipments not so covered will be required to be returned to the point of origin at the expense of the carrier.

NELSON TRUSLER JOHNSON,  
American Consul in Charge.  
19459



## NOTICE

The American Consulate-General is in receipt of instructions to the effect that all outstanding licenses for the importation into the United States from overseas of animal hair other than horse-hair, Angora goat-hair, camel-hair and the hair of other like animals have been revoked as to all shipments covered by ocean bills of lading dated later than September 15, 1918.

NELSON TRUSLER JOHNSON,  
American Consul in Charge.  
19461

## Large Quantity of Provisions For Sale

### WHOLESALE ONLY.

Canned Fruits, Getz Best, Del Monte, S & W Sardines, Kraft's Cheese, Baker's Co. Co., Carnation Cream, Alpine Milk, Australian Ham and Bacon, Dried Fruits, Asparagus, Lea & Perrins Sauce, Olive Oil, French Champagne, etc, etc;

Apply to  
13 Nanking Road, Second floor  
Room No. 7.  
19457

## Change of Address

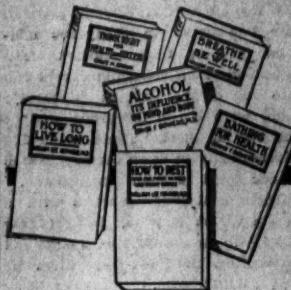
The undersigned beg to announce that, commencing October 1st next, their offices will be removed to No. 1 Hongkong Road, where all communications should be addressed.  
WILLIAM JACKS AND CO.  
Telephone No. "Central 2796."  
19447

## British Corporation

Please note that Mr. W. S. Campbell has resigned the Surveyorship of the British Corporation Register of Shipping for Shanghai and District and from the 10th day of September, 1918, Mr. Chas. H. Tricker has been appointed as their Surveyor.

(Address): 7 Kiangse Road, Shanghai.

By Order of the Secretary of British Corporation.  
19445



## HANDBOOKS OF HEALTH

Good Health by Prevention.  
"How to Live Long" by William Lee Howard, M.D.  
"Breathe and Be Well" by William Lee Howard, M.D.  
"How to Rest" by William Lee Howard, M.D.  
"B. thing for Health" by Edwin F. Bowers, M.D.  
"Alcohol: Its Influence on Mind and Body" by Edwin F. Bowers, M.D.  
"I think Right for Health and Success" by Grace M. Brown

JUST ARRIVED  
Mex \$1.00 each

These may be obtained from the following booksellers, among others, or from us direct:—

Wing On Dept. Store-Book Dept.  
Chow Tzu Kong, 110 Szechuen Road  
Edward Evans and Sons, Nanking Road

## CHINESE AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO.

26 Canton Road, Shanghai

## Automatic Telephone

AN installation of AUTOMATIC TELEPHONES, on the Strowger System, has been in use in the building of the CHINESE GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, North Honan Road, since February last. Anyone interested can obtain full information and witness a practical demonstration of this extremely simple and efficient system by applying to

SCOTT, HARDING & CO.,  
Attorneys for  
Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Liverpool.  
Telephone No. Central 173,  
6 Peking Road, Shanghai.  
19466

## TURKISH BATH and MASSAGE ESTABLISHMENT

Specialty for rheumatism and nervousness; fat people reduced. 15 years' experience in U.S.A. Patients attended at their residences by arrangement.

Prof. I. K. SETO,  
Tel. N. 2768, 25 North Szechuen Road

## THE CATHAY LACE CO.

19 Nanking Road, Shanghai  
The Chief Manufacturers and Exporters of Hand-made Laces, Embroideries, etc.  
BIG STOCK

## FILET LACES FOR WHOLESALE

## ANNOUNCEMENT

The management of

## The Astor House Hotel

announce that commencing TUESDAY, October 1st, they will resume their regular

### Tea Dansants

each Tuesday and Friday from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

### Dinner Dances De Luxe

served in the BALLROOM every

### Thursday Night

commencing at 8 p.m. at \$3.00 per cover.

Regular Saturday Night dances

commencing at 10 p.m.

Music by

Astor House Hotel Orchestra

For reservation please apply to Superintendent of Service

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

## Yut Sae Chang & Co.

Wholesale Hardware Merchants,  
Building Contractors  
Engineers' Supplies.  
A1284 BROADWAY, SHANGHAI.

Alcohol Fans, Spring Hinges and Green Wire Cloth.  
Stove Polish, Door Springs and Vacuum Bottles.  
17997

## MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2537.

### FREEDOM OF SHANGHAI

Notice is hereby given that the Certificate of the admission of Mr. E. C. Pearce as a Freeman of the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai has been drawn up and signed in accordance with Resolution XI passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers held on March 27, 1918.

This Certificate and photographs of the casket in which it is to be placed may be viewed at the Revenue Office, 7A The Bund, where sheets for signature by supporters of the aforesaid Resolution may be signed by Ratepayers.

By order,  
N. O. LINDSAY,  
Acting Secretary

Council Room,  
Shanghai, August 15, 1918.  
19444

## NOTICE

We beg to notify that Mr. Charles Stone is no longer in our employ, and has had no connection with our firm since May 1, 1918.  
GANDE, PRICE & CO.  
19439.

## Calculator Machines for Sale

A time-and-money-saving machine which adds, subtracts, multiplies and divides. Sold for the small sum of Tls. 15.00 only.

APPLY TO THE  
Continental Import & Export Company  
8 MUSEUM ROAD.  
18867

## HONMA HOSPITAL,

No. 84 Miller Road. Tel. North 2961

Dr. T. YAMADA,  
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Tokyo and Fukuoka.)  
Internal Medicine,  
Children's Diseases.

Dr. K. HONMA,  
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)  
Women's Diseases,  
Confinement, Surgery,  
Skin Diseases,  
Venereal Diseases.

## "NATIONAL" PORTABLE TYPEWRITER

Here is a portable typewriter of standard type-bar construction, with rigid, durable frame of cold rolled steel—built to stand rough usage—full size universal keyboard, full width carriage; has every essential advantage of the big typewriters; yet stands only 6 1/2 in. high and weighs a little over 9 pounds complete. The New Model No. 3 is a material improvement over all previous models, in fact, a great little-machine.

Two color ribbon, back-spacer, easy removal of type-bars, etc.



MEXICAN DOLLARS

80.00

Complete

With Leatherette

Carrying Case

Be Sure You Get the New Model No. 3.

Telephone THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO. Telephone  
4778 4 Canton Road, Shanghai 4778



The Stewart

## SPEEDOMETER

is the choice of all motorists who want a speedometer that they can be sure is accurate and dependable

For particulars, apply to the Sole Agents,

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

## MASON & CO.

### CONFECTIONERS

No. 90 BUBBLING WELL ROAD. (OPPOSITE RACE COURSE)  
Fancy Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions

Telephone Central 5529

## ASTOR GRILL

(Broadway, near Astor House)

### Musical Dinner

Every Night

From 8 to 11 o'clock

Best cuisine and wines

Tel. North 1846

## DANCING

MODERN DANCING: Miss Mollie Willoughby, of London and New York, latest One-step, Fox-Trot, Waltz, Maxixe, Tangos, etc. Individual instruction. No classes. By appointment, letter or phone. Astor House Hotel.  
19448 O-6

## TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

## EDUCATIONAL

LESSONS in English, Spanish and drawing, given by young lady. Apply to Box 431, THE CHINA PRESS.  
19412 S. 28.

## SITUATION VACANT

WANTED: European with knowledge of stock accounting. Apply to Box 464, THE CHINA PRESS.  
19476 S. 28.

ENGLISH TEACHER wanted for family at Wayside district. Christian lady preferred. Lowest terms. Reply to Box 450, THE CHINA PRESS.  
19455 S. 26.

AN engineering college of high standing is in need of a professor of civil engineering. Apply to Box 449, THE CHINA PRESS.  
19454 S. 27.

WANTED: Services of an efficient stenographer, to start work at once. Apply to The China Import and Export Lumber Co., Ltd., 6 Kiukiang Road.  
19452

DRAFTSMAN WANTED, mechanical, one experienced with dies preferred; Chinese or Eurasian. Apply to Box 441, THE CHINA PRESS.  
19438 S. 25

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 10

## Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

## APARTMENTS

### WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms front and back (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Good table.  
Telephone North 432.

### CONNAUGHT HOUSE

8 Quinsan Gardens

TO LET with Board large and small comfortable rooms with bath-rooms attached. Accommodation for table boarders. Apply Mrs. G. Pollock.  
19356

### Oriental House

31 Boone Road

One large room and one large attic with bath attached also small room, facing garden. Moderate prices. Table under the personal supervision of the American proprietress.  
Telephone North 1102.  
19441

FLAT to let in Central district.

3 rooms and 1 bathroom, \$100, including light, water and taxes. Please apply to Box 462, THE CHINA PRESS.  
19473 S. 28.

ROOMS to let; two big furnished rooms, with wide front verandah and bathroom, complete modern conveniences. Good house and good location. Charges moderate. Apply, 36 Range Road.  
19468

LARGE double room to let, bathroom and verandah attached, select Central locality. Apply to Box 438, THE CHINA PRESS.  
19429 S. 27.

COMFORTABLY furnished rooms with good board to let at Narcissus Bay, Weihaiwei. House next to Mainland golf links; sulphur baths can also be obtained. Apply Mrs. Niven, Weihaiwei.  
19219 O-4.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

COMPETENT typist and correspondence clerk (British), with slight knowledge shorthand, desires situation. Thorough knowledge general office routine. Foreign and local experience. Apply to Box 458, THE CHINA PRESS.  
19467 S. 29.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, with one month of experience, is open for engagement from October 1st. Apply to Box 442, THE CHINA PRESS.  
19450 S. 26.

WANTED, position by a lady stenographer and filing clerk. Be ginner. Apply to Box 433, THE CHINA PRESS.  
19415 S. 27.

A BRITISH lady, experienced nurse or masseuse, would like to make engagements from 9-12 every day except Saturday. Apply to Box 424, THE CHINA PRESS.  
19400 S. 26.

## APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, one, two or three rooms with bath (no board), vicinity Siccawei Road. Apply to Box 456, THE CHINA PRESS.  
19464 S. 27.

WANTED room with board in private family by young man of quiet habits. Apply to Box 463, THE CHINA PRESS.  
19475 S. 28.

WANTED by American bachelor, furnished room, with or without board, near French Park or Central. Apply to Box 447, THE CHINA PRESS.  
19461 S. 26.

ADVERTISER requires front room, preferably down Park Lane. Free use of garden desirable. Apply to Box 443, THE CHINA PRESS.  
19440 S. 29.

## HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, 6 Foochow Road, very high-class rooms, unfurnished, single or in suites for residence or offices. Steam heat, hot water, modern apts, hardwood floors. First and second floors. Apply premises.  
19356

TO LET: Immediately, for seven months, nicely furnished six-roomed house with large garden, close to tramway station. Northern district. Moderate rent. Apply to Box 396, THE CHINA PRESS.  
19322 S. 26.

TO LET: 491 Avenue Joffre, excellent 10-roomed residence, modern bath, tennis, garage. Open for inspection. Rent Tls. 150. For further particulars apply to J. T. T. Hammond, No. 51 Szechuen Road.  
19340.

TO LET: No. 6 Wayside Road corner residence of five good rooms near Wayside tram. Rent Tls. 60. Apply premises for inspection; further particulars J. T. Hammond, No. 51 Szechuen Road.  
19189

## GODOWNS WANTED

WANTED, large godown, 25,000 to 35,000 sq. ft. floor space; two-storey building preferred. Address, by letter, Reid, Evans & Co., 12 Peking Road.  
19458.

## Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE: Dental outfit, including chair. American made. In perfect condition. Cheap. Owner giving up practice. Apply to Box 460, THE CHINA PRESS.  
19470 S. 29.

FOR SALE, bargain. "Sexual Life of our Times," Professor Bloch (Local price \$25), new. "The Nightless City," DeBecker, 3 volumes, "Works of Rabelais" (new): \$15 the lot, or offer. Apply to Box 459, THE CHINA PRESS.  
19469 S. 27.

AMERICAN LADY will sell handsome seal-skin coat, 34 length. Up-to-date American cut. Apply to Box 461, THE CHINA PRESS.  
19473 S. 26.

WANTED to buy, old iron. Please state price and particulars to Box 455, THE CHINA PRESS.  
19463 S. 26.

FOR SALE: A valuable piece of land over 3 1/4 mow, wide street frontage, ready for immediate use as club, or building purpose. Well laid-out with wooden pavilion, in the best section of the French Concession. To be sold as a bargain. Apply to Box 457, THE CHINA PRESS.  
19465

WANTED: A good shot-gun, 12-bore, double-barreled, hammerless; a late model preferable. Write, giving size, make, condition, and any recommendations, to Box 465, THE CHINA PRESS.  
19477

FOR SALE: Light twin-motor-cycle, good condition, Tls. 150. See it at Star Garage.  
19478 S. 28.

INDIAN motor-cycle for sale. Big twin power-plus model. In good condition. Electric lights equipped. Apply to Box 452, THE CHINA PRESS.  
19460 S. 27.

FOR SALE: A new 12-gauge Winchester automatic shot-gun. Owner giving up shooting owing to rheumatism. Apply to Box 451, THE CHINA PRESS.  
19456 S. 27.

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 13